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Change Is Urged In NATO Nuclear Retaliation Policy

By Michael Gledhill

WASHINGTON — A profound change in military strategy in which the United States would renounce "first-use" of atomic weapons in defending Western Europe against a Soviet attack has been called for by four high-ranking former officials, who have served administrations from President Truman to Carter.

These officials argue that such a switch in strategy will not only reduce the fear and likelihood of nuclear war, they believe it will ultimately provide the basis for strengthening conventional forces and political unity within the Western alliance, thereby improving the credibility of Western defense and the ability to deter a Soviet attack.

The proposal to begin a careful study of such a strategy switch is contained in an article in the latest edition of Foreign Affairs quarterly. It is written by McGeorge Bundy, the former White House national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; Robert S. McNamara, secretary of defense in those same administrations; George F. Kennan, the ambassador to the Soviet Union in 1952; and Gerard C. Smith, the chief of the U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks under President Nixon and an ambassador-at-large in the Carter administration.

Haig Speech

The four former officials unveiled their proposal Wednesday at a crowded press conference here. Interest in it was heightened considerably by a speech the day before by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. that made a specific point of rejecting the idea, claiming that dropping the threat to use atomic weapons first was "tantamount" to inviting Moscow to invade Western Europe.

Mr. McNamara said he regretted Mr. Haig's comments, in part because he claimed neither Mr. Haig nor his associates had read the article before the speech and also because the proposal is not intended as an attack on this administration's policy. Rather, Mr. McNamara pointed out that the first-use policy has been in effect for some 30 years and had been supported by all administrations. Mr. Kennan, asked if he felt that either the Soviet Union or the United States would realistically refrain from using atomic weapons if they faced a defeat with conventional forces in Europe, said: "I can personally imagine no consequences of a defeat with conventional weapons which would compare with the disaster that is very probable to be unleashed if anybody started to use nuclear weapons."

The United States and the Soviet

Union both have thousands of intercontinental-range missiles based in their homelands. The United States, however, has not adopted what is called a "first-strike" strategy for these continent-spanning weapons. Indeed, U.S. policy has been to try to protect these weapons so they could be used for retaliation against any Soviet first-strike against the United States.

But in Central Europe, where the Russians have always had a substantial numerical superiority in ground troops and tanks, the United States and the NATO alliance have relied on a strategy that proclaims the readiness to use smaller, shorter-ranged, battlefield nuclear weapons first if Europe was in danger of being overrun by Soviet-led conventional forces.

Thus, defense of Western Europe is a rare case in which U.S. and alliance nuclear policy is spelled out rather clearly and the authors focus on it as the place where an atomic war could start that nobody could be certain of stopping.

The danger is that the first-step across the nuclear threshold would start a reaction that would lead to full-scale atomic war. "I never met anyone who believed nuclear war could be limited," Mr. McNamara said.

One strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization policy, its supporters say, is the very ambiguity Moscow would have to deal with about being met with atomic attack. But Mr. Bundy said Wednesday that with the vast proliferation of atomic weapons now on both sides, "the value of that ambiguity is going down and the credibility of starting a nuclear war that could become so catastrophic is also going down."

The authors stress that they are not advocating that the United States pull its nuclear weapons out of Europe, although some could be if the strategy is changed. They emphasize that nuclear weapons would still be needed to retaliate against any nation that used such arms first.

To carry out a shift away from first-use, however, the authors say it is crucial not to reduce the effectiveness of NATO's overall deterrent posture on the Central European front against Warsaw Pact forces. They argue that the United States must maintain the special relationship between the United States and West Germany. The idea is that it still must be made too risky for Moscow to attack, even if the immediate threat of nuclear weapons is not present.

To the authors, "it seems clear that the nations of the alliance together can provide whatever forces are needed, and within realistic budgetary constraints, and that the United States would also have to make an 'appropriate share' of whatever extra troops are needed to beef up the central front."



Royal Marines drilled aboard the carrier Hermes as it headed for the Falklands.

Britain Is Said to Press U.S. For Support of Naval Force

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON — The British government is pressuring the Reagan administration to provide London with military intelligence and other support for the flotilla heading toward the Falkland Islands, administration officials say.

The British want to refuel their naval forces at Ascension Island in the South Atlantic, a right that is guaranteed under a treaty with Britain that permits the United States to maintain military facilities on the British island colony.

The administration is faced with the possibility that British failure could lead to the fall of the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and its replacement by one less appealing to President Reagan.

The U.S. response to the British requests led to what administration officials described as a pointed debate Tuesday morning in Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s office between Lawrence S. Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, and Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Although both men were said to share a sense of the complexity of the issue, Mr. Eagleburger was said to have argued that failure to support Britain might lead in another Suez-type crisis in British-U.S. relations.

In 1956, the Eisenhower admin-

istration opposed the British, French and Israeli invasion of Egypt, and this led to the withdrawal of the military forces, key changes in the British government and a serious rupture in London's relations with Washington.

Mr. Enders reportedly maintained that outright support of Britain would endanger U.S. efforts to gain Latin American support against Soviet and Cuban activities in the area.

Officials said that no comparable pressure was being felt from Argentina, which lacks influence equal to Britain's in Washington. Administration officials said U.S. involvement started April 1, when Prime Minister Thatcher telephoned President Reagan and asked him to intervene with the Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri.

Implicit Warning

President Reagan called Gen. Galtieri and asked for withdrawal of Argentine troops. According to the officials, Mr. Reagan also implicitly warned Gen. Galtieri that the use of force by Argentina could lead the U.S. public to side with Britain.

That warning was the only indication that the president might deviate from the evenhanded U.S. course in the crisis, although officials report a growing push within the administration for support of Britain.

In a telephone interview Wednesday, Sir Nicholas Hender-

son, the British ambassador, did not deny requesting U.S. support for the flotilla, but he said he was not in a position to address the other matters.

He said his government was not asking the United States to take a position on the sovereignty of the islands but was maintaining that it would not be reasonable for Washington to be neutral on matters such as self-determination and the use of force.

State Department officials said Britain did not make threats during the discussions but an official said they were "very frank."

British Facilities

Implicit in the talks was the understanding that Britain provided the United States armed forces with the extensive use of British installations in Europe and elsewhere, and that the whole fabric of military and diplomatic cooperation could come under question if the Reagan administration continued to sit on the fence.

Mr. Eagleburger and others at the meeting were also said to have emphasized the need for the administration to stand behind the principles of self-determination and nonuse of force.

The general appraisal of opportunities for a peaceful settlement of the dispute was said to have been bleak. It reportedly was felt that at some point the Reagan administration would have to choose sides.

U.K., Argentina Escalate Threats Over Falklands

From Agency Dispatches
BUENOS AIRES — Argentina and Britain on Thursday escalated their threats of naval warfare over the Falkland Islands crisis.

But, despite the apparent hardening of positions, Argentina's foreign minister, Nicoré Costa Méndez said, "The danger of war is fading." He was speaking a few hours before Argentine armed forces commanders met to discuss the crisis.

Arriving from the United States, where he addressed a meeting of the Organization of American States and met with U.S. officials, Mr. Costa Méndez did not immediately explain the basis for his optimism about the dispute touched off by Argentina's seizure Friday of the Falklands.

The Argentine newspaper La Nación quoted high military sources as saying they still thought the chances of finding a peaceful solution were "about 50 percent."

Special Command

Argentina countered Britain's earlier announcement that it would blockade a 200-mile (320-kilometer) zone around the Falklands by creating a special naval command to defend the zone.

An Argentine spokesman said Thursday that the special command would defend an area 200 nautical miles from the mainland coast and 200 nautical miles around the Falkland, South Georgia and South Sandwich islands.

Along the southern coast, the military continued airlifting troops to the islands aboard Hercules C-130 transport planes.

In London, Defense Minister John Nott told Parliament Wednesday about the blockade plans. On Thursday, in a U.S. television interview, he said, "As far as we are concerned, we will shoot first if any Argentine ship comes out. ... We will shoot from 0400 GMT on Monday."

The Defense Ministry said Thursday that the blockade would affect Argentine merchant ships — not just warships — carrying supplies or troops to the Falklands.

Mr. Nott hinted strongly that one or more nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines were already near the Falklands. "We wouldn't have imposed a blockade from Monday morning unless we had the ability to implement it," he said.

Main Force

He said advance elements of the 40-ship task force were likely to arrive off the Falklands during the weekend, but the main force was not expected for about 10 days.

The Argentine military authorities, in announcing the special command, said, "The military committee can at any time order acts of self-defense in the face of any situation that could damage national security."

Argentine naval sources said a

blockade would not affect supplies to the several thousand Argentine troops on the islands. They said new provisions would be air-dropped by planes escorted by fighters.

Response to Blockade

Argentina also said it was planning to call up some reservists of the army, navy and air force in response to the British blockade announcement.

It was not indicated when the reservists would receive orders to report for duty. A well-informed Argentine estimated the reserves might total about 50,000.

On Wednesday, Argentina's new military governor for the islands, known to Argentines as the Malvinas, was sworn in at a ceremony attended both by leading political officials and opposition figures.

A top-level delegation, including the acting foreign minister, Alfredo Sarrazín, and former President Jorge Videla, flew to the islands to see Gen. Mario Menéndez take office in a ceremony broadcast nationwide by radio. The dele-

gation included some of the rightist regime's harshest opponents. Mr. Saint-Jean on Wednesday assured the country's 100,000 British and Anglo-Argentine that they had nothing to fear, though Britain has advised its nationals to leave Argentina.

"English subjects here will live with some restrictions which would be minimal and perhaps none at all," he said.

Tass Criticizes Thatcher

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Tass said Thursday that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was guilty of hypocrisy for invoking emergency measures over the Falklands crisis after she had criticized martial law in Poland.

Italy Imposes Embargo

ROME (Reuters) — The Italian government, responding to a British request, imposed an embargo Thursday on arms and ammunition sales in Argentina, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Haig Begins Talks With U.K. Leaders

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. arrived here Thursday from Washington for talks on Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands and said he had no solutions to the crisis and that it was too early to say if a diplomatic solution could be achieved.

Mr. Haig said at Heathrow airport that the situation was very tense and difficult. "I don't have any American-approved solutions in my kit bag," he said, adding, "I'm going to do what I can to assist."

Mr. Haig's effort was given greater urgency Wednesday night as Britain declared that, beginning Monday, a 200-mile war zone would be in effect around the Falklands, which are about 400 miles (640 kilometers) off the east coast of Argentina. Mr. Haig was scheduled to fly to Buenos Aires Friday morning.

Mr. Haig gave straight to the Foreign Office for preliminary talks with Britain's new foreign secretary, Francis Pym. An hour later, the two walked across to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office to continue the talks.

British sources said the leaders met in a "serious atmosphere," but the British gave no ground. They said Mr. Haig made no demand, while Mrs. Thatcher stuck to her position that Britain will not negotiate with Argentina unless it withdraws from the islands as demanded by the United Nations Security Council.

Mrs. Thatcher also insisted that the wishes of the 1,800 pro-British islanders would remain paramount in any negotiations.

Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons Thursday that Mr. Haig was in London to discuss the Falklands crisis as "a friend and ally," not a mediator between Britain and Argentina.

Her remarks appeared to underscore her Conservative government's insistence that Argentina withdraw from the Falklands as a first step toward a peaceful settlement.

She said that Parliament, which adjourned Thursday until April 19, would be recalled during the Easter recess if necessary.

British officials refused to say when the fleet sent to the South Atlantic was due to arrive in the area. The islands have been in British hands since 1833 and have about 1,800 inhabitants, most of them of British descent. Argentina has claimed sovereignty over the islands for many years, and it invaded the islands last week.

The Foreign Office said Mr. Pym welcomed Mr. Haig's decision to send Mr. Haig as a mediator. But Mrs. Thatcher, responding to questions in the House of Commons, said:

"The phrase mediator has not been used because we made our position perfectly clear that troops must be withdrawn from the Falkland Islands as a first step."

The prime minister said Britain would "stand firm" on its demand

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Israel Celebrates Passover Week Amid Anguish Over 'New Exodus'

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM — Passover, the celebration of the flight of the Israelites from Egypt three millennia ago, was observed by Jews throughout Israel with a bitter-sweet mixture of joyous reflection upon one historic exodus and deep national anguish over another.

The forcible evacuation of settlers from the Sinai Peninsula scheduled for this month has been on the mind of every Israeli ever since Israel decided to charter territory for peace. It hung like a pall over a land so steeped in religious intensity that even prayer, at times, can be an expression of politics.

At the traditional seder celebration Wednesday night that marked the beginning of Passover week, the topic of the final exodus of Jewish settlers from Egyptian Sinai inevitably filled awkward pauses in the reading of the Haggadah, the ancient enactment of the bondage of the Jews in Egypt and their tortuous journey toward the Sinai's forbidding wastes to the promised land.

The elaborate, sing-song seder ritual gave way to Talmudic debates comparing the exodus from the land of the pharaohs with the exodus from Yamit, and whether the retreat from the idyllic Mediterranean resort town should be viewed as a dark chapter in modern Israel's short but tumultuous history or merely a small episode in a long Jewish chronicle of searching for refuge and serenity.

Settlers From West Bank

In Yamit, opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, many of them ultra-nationalist settlers who arrived from the occupied West Bank, gathered for a final Passover feast and tried to put the best face possible on what most of them are beginning to accept as a last cause.

It is certain now that when Passover week ends Wednesday night, Israeli soldiers will soon after move into Yamit and remove the last several hundred settlers opposing Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai, loading them onto buses and then closing the town for the April 25 turnover to the Egyptian Army.

Hundreds of seder tables were set up in the sand dunes beneath the towering spirals of a war memorial in Israeli troops who died in the northern Sinai in the 1967 Six-Day War. Scores of uniformed soldiers, as- signed to guard some vacant Yamit houses to prevent militant settlers from occupying them, joined in the feast, breaking matzos and drinking sweet wine with the same people they will have to forcibly remove in a few days.

A huge banner hung from one of the memorial's spires, declaring, in Hebrew, "The blood of your brothers calls to you. Do not forsake our blood!"

On the nearby Sinai coast road, soldiers manning roadblocks for the night watch were issued Passover recipes of gefilte fish, grape juice and matzo wafers with which to conduct the seder as they monitored the influx of arriving settlers.

But despite the festive atmosphere of the settlers' seder, and the joyous singing of *Havenu shalomaleychem* (We've brought peace), the dream of Yamit had turned into a nightmare for many of its founders.

They had dreamed of building a Shangri-la, a Jewish oasis in the parched desert sand, painstakingly cultivating and watering the dunes until they were abundant and green. They called themselves pioneers, and inspired by the best instincts of the pioneering tradition, they were united in their cause.

In the end, however, they were pitifully divided, fighting among themselves over generous property compensation offered by the state and derided by a once-admiring nation as money-grubbing land speculators trying to enrich themselves at the public's expense.

All but a handful of them have left, and most of their neat, white stucco homes have been taken over by squatters who never lifted a shovel in Yamit or patiently nurtured a tiny plant until it grew into a tree in a struggle against alien elements. Yamit now looks like a cross between a refugee camp and a battle zone, defaced by vandals, stripped by scavengers and fortified by walls.

The walls of the neat white bungalows are smeared with spray-painted slogans condemning the price Israel paid for peace and hinting ominously at Jewish civil war, sandbag bunkers, ringed with coils of barbed wire, have been erected on some rooftops, manned by tough-looking young sentries threateningly holding iron pipes and other makeshift weapons; uncollected trash covers the streets, and gasoline-soaked tires, whose billowing black smoke is a favorite form of protest in the Middle East, seem to be everywhere.

Bomb shelters have been converted into redoubts by extremist members of Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach (Thus) movement, an offshoot of the Jewish Defense League, and teen-age zealots just arrived from the United States shout out from behind their locked doors that they are prepared to die defending Yamit against Israeli soldiers.



A group of Jews had their Passover meal under a tent near Yamit.

In Yamit, said he would offer only passive resistance to the soldiers when the evacuation begins.

The dissension within the protest peaked Wednesday, when Rabbi Kahane left Yamit in a bluff after a series of verbal clashes with Stop the Withdrawal members. Vito Weizman, a settler from the nearby Sdot agricultural cooperative, said Rabbi Kahane was "isolated" and not representative of the anti-withdrawal demonstrators.

But Israel is a diverse society and although the focus of much of the nation is no Yamit this Passover week, with its symbolism of the "new exodus" thou-

sands of secular Jews turned the occasion into nothing more than a pleasant beach holiday, crowding the roads to the resort city of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba and to the shores of the Sea of Galilee, simply to get away from it all.

And in Cairo, far from the turmoil of Israeli national debate over the retreat from the Sinai, a dwindling community of about 400 Egyptian Jews, most of them elderly, celebrated the departure of the children of Israel more than 3,000 years ago, ending the seder with the traditional prayer, *Lushana haba'ah y'rushalayim* — Next year in Jerusalem!

New Guatemala Junta Inherits Uncertainty

By Loren Jenkins

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE
GUATEMALA CITY — Although there was relief, even joy, here at the demise of the four-year rule of deposed President Romeo Lucas Garcia, there is discontent with the military-dominated government that replaced him and uncertainty about its stability and longevity.

Only two weeks after being propelled to power in a coup by young

by captains, lieutenants and majors, indicated that military power, at least, was held by the officers who commanded the troops, out with the generals who reputedly participated in abuses of power with the military-dominated governments that have ruled Guatemala for almost 30 years.

But the emergence of a junta of two generals and a senior colonel immediately after the bloodless overthrow of Gen. Lucas Garcia's government indicates that the military high command has moved to take political control, and again impose the authority of senior officers.

Aside from the mutual goal of getting rid of Gen. Lucas Garcia (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

NEWS ANALYSIS

military officers, a new triumvirate led by Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt has been surrounded by public whispers of coup plots, and coup political maneuvers have become so commonplace that they no longer even make the front pages of Guatemalan newspapers.

"This thing is fragile, very fragile," said a senior diplomat in Guatemala City. "It is still much too early to predict just how things are going to work out."

There have been many signs of the junta's uncertain hold on power, such as refusals by military units in the field to accept new commanders and the failure to jail and try high-ranking officials of the former government, who were dismissed by the new junta for alleged abuses.

'No One Is Completely Happy'

"There is grumbling at almost every level of society and that is what keeps raising the prospects of coups d'état," said a diplomat. "No one is completely happy with the junta, and that could be dangerous given the wide divergence of forces around the presidential palace."

At the root of the general uncertainty is confusion about where power lies in Guatemala, which has the largest population and strongest economy in Central America.

The coup on March 23, planned

INSIDE

Defense Critics

Critics on Capitol Hill argue that the administration's proposals for the Air Force, a major buildup in manpower, fighter planes, bombers and strategic weapons — are unselective, unnecessary and uncreative. Page 3.

Einstein Faulted

Einstein's general theory of relativity is being challenged again, this time by three U.S. astronomers who say they have found that the sun is not a perfect sphere as Einstein assumed it was when he developed his theory in 1916. Page 5.

TOMORROW

The High Road
Taking the high road to special inns in the Scottish Highlands. Tomorrow in Weekend.

U.K., Spain Delay Gibraltar Talks Because of Falkland Islands Crisis

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain and Britain agreed Friday to postpone opening the land frontier to Gibraltar and the start of bilateral negotiations on the future of the British colony because of the crisis over the Falkland Islands.

A communiqué issued here and in London said that the two countries had decided to put off the moves toward resolving one of Europe's oldest diplomatic quarrels from April 20 until June 23. But the two sides said that they remained committed to solving all of their differences over Gibraltar.

Argentina's seizure of the Falklands, a British colonial possession like Gibraltar, has aroused conflicting sides of opinion in Britain and Spain, and diplomats in London and Madrid concluded that the atmosphere of crisis was not propitious for discussing the eventual decolonization of the Rock. Britain has held the strategic Gibraltar peninsula in southern Spain since 1704.

Seeing a strong parallel between the Falklands and Gibraltar, the Spanish press and much of the public have supported Argentina's invasion of the South Atlantic archipelago. Editorials have only barely mentioned the dictatorial nature of the Argentine junta or its use of force to press its claim to the islands which, following Argentine usage, are known here as Las Malvinas.

Under the pressure of this opinion, Spain abstained on last Saturday's United Nations Security Council motion calling for Argentina to withdraw from the Falklands, finding itself in the diplomatic company of the Soviet Union, Poland, China and Panama.

Although Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's government made clear its disapproval of the use of force in the dispute, Spain's abstention in the Security Council irritated British diplomats while patriotic fever was running high in Britain.

In January, after almost two years of talks, Spain and Britain agreed to the April 20 date for full negotiations between their foreign ministers at Sintra, outside Lisbon, and the lifting of the Gibraltar land blockade imposed by Spain in 1969.

The simultaneous moves were meant to be important steps toward integrating Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as Gibraltar serves as a base for the alliance. Spain is expected to become NATO's 16th member this spring or summer, after European parliaments have completed ratifying its accession.

The opening of the frontier on April 20 would have been the most visible sign of movement on the Gibraltar question, but the Spanish had put greater emphasis on the talks to be held at Sintra the same day.

But, because of the Falklands crisis, Spanish diplomats feared that the new British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, would have been able to give only perfunctory attention to the Sintra discussions, which would have coincided with the arrival of the British naval task force in the South Atlantic.

Moreover, the Spanish suspected that, to satisfy her own public opinion, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may have been tempted to take a hard line over Gibraltar to show that she was not readily relinquishing one colony to Spain at a time when she was trying to recover another one from Argentina.

Diplomats from both countries said that it was hoped that in two months' time there will have cooled over the Falklands.

The confrontation over the Falklands has focused attention not only on Gibraltar. A Spanish government statement on the Falklands said that "the prolongation without real solution of these colonial situations, established against the territorial integrity of countries, is a cause of tensions which can lead to conflicts like the current one."

While this language was obviously intended to refer to Gibraltar, non-Spanish diplomats observed that it could also be against the Spanish government's intentions — to be applied to Ceuta and Melilla, two Spanish enclaves on the northern coast of Morocco. Spain insists that Ceuta and Melilla are integral parts of the Spanish nation, but Morocco considers them colonies, like Gibraltar.



NEW GOVERNOR — Gen. Mario Menéndez of Argentina takes the oath of office in Port Stanley, capital of the occupied Falklands, to become the first Argentine governor of the islands.

Experts Agree International Law Has Little Say in Falklands Clash

By Stuart Taylor Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As Britain and Argentina prepare to wage an undeclared war over the Falkland Islands, the machinery of international law creaks and groans to avert it — with little apparent effect so far — a few things seem clear to most international law experts.

First, a war might be fought over the islands without either side declaring it. Formal declarations of war have become largely obsolete as a matter of international law since World War II.

Second, the Argentine invasion Friday of the Falklands was a blatant violation of the United Nations Charter, as the Security Council implicitly indicated in its resolution Saturday condemning the invasion.

But this does not mean the United Nations is likely to do much about it, beyond passing resolutions and serving as a focus for diplomatic exchanges.

Limited Role

Third, international law has at best a rather limited role to play in the emerging conflict, in a world that is still governed by military might and balance-of-power diplomacy.

Several experts also agreed that the British fleet steaming toward the Falklands could legally use a degree of military force to recapture the islands, under the UN Charter and international law, if diplomatic efforts fail to budge Argentina. Others questioned this.

Argentina has justified its invasion of the islands on the basis of a 150-year-old claim to sovereignty — though Britain first claimed sovereignty over the Falklands more than 200 years ago — and argues that Britain's occupation of the islands for the last 149 years represents colonialism of the sort condemned by various international bodies.

Whatever the merits of the Argentine claim or the force of its appeal to the anti-colonial sentiments in many nations, the international lawyers and scholars who were interviewed agreed they cannot justify the invasion as a matter of international law.

Dispute of War Etiquette

This reflects the general dispute into which much of the traditional etiquette of armed conflict has fallen since World War II, not to mention that war is theoretically illegal under the UN Charter, except for cases of self-defense.

"Declarations of war are really obsolete both historically and legally," Andreas F. Lowenfeld, an international law professor at New York University, said Wednesday. "I'm sure Britain could declare war, but I'm not sure it wants to. Once it declares war, restraints are also off the other side."

There was no formal declaration of war when the United States sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to Vietnam or who it launched more than a dozen military expeditions in the Caribbean during this century.

Nor were there formal declarations of war when Britain and France invaded the Suez in 1956, or during many of the other big and small wars since 1945.

"Whether either side has formally declared war or not, it is a war," an Iranian presidential aide said in September, 1980, after Iraq invaded disputed territory. But while the Iranian-Iraqi war goes on, the two countries still maintain diplomatic missions in each others' capitals.

Several legal experts agreed that the Argentine invasion of the Falklands violated Article 2 of the UN Charter, adopted in 1945. Article 2 outlawed, at least in theory, the conquest of territory through force.

British officials have pointed to Article 51 of the charter as a potential justification for use of their fleet to retake the islands. Article 51 recognizes an "inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs."

Mr. Lowenfeld and other scholars agreed that this might provide a legal justification for Britain to use a blockade of the islands, for example, but not to bomb Buenos Aires.

Mr. Fisher, on the other hand, said that "self-defense should be defending something," and questioned whether it could justify military action to retake the islands now that Argentine occupation is an accomplished fact.

Haig, Starting London Talks, Says He Sees No Easy Accord

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for an unconditional Argentine withdrawal.

In an arrival statement, Mr. Haig said: "President Reagan has asked me to represent him in discussions with the United States' closest ally and friend and to seek a solution, if we can, in accordance with United Nations Resolution 502, which calls for a withdrawal of Argentine forces from the islands and a diplomatic solution to the problem."

He added: "I am not here to provide value judgments in public, but to assist."

Asked if he was hopeful of a diplomatic solution, Mr. Haig said: "It is too early to say."

British sources said Mr. Haig was informed about the naval blockade around the Falklands before it was announced. They said that the announcement did not appear to cause great distress in Washington.

Mr. Haig met in Washington with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez of Argentina, who said last he remained confident that a peaceful settlement could be achieved.

Meanwhile, in Washington, three Latin American governments asked the Organization of American States to help Argentina and Britain avoid an armed clash.

Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador said it was the duty of the organization of 28 hemispheric nations to "foster the creation of a climate of understanding" between the two countries.

In Guatemala, a New Junta Inherits an Old Uncertainty

(Continued from Page 1)

and his aides after last month's election, which was marred by widespread accusations of fraud, the aims of the young officers and their senior commanders seem to have been noticeably different.

The young officers' movement wanted quick and drastic changes — a purge of corrupt officers and policemen, quick new democratic elections in which no military officials would be allowed to take part, and an immediate change of Guatemala's tarnished image so it could become eligible for U.S. economic aid.

The young officers consider that aid necessary to confront the leftist guerrilla insurgency in the countryside. Guatemala rejected it in 1977, to protest the Carter administration's criticism of the country's record on human rights.

Born-Again Christian

The senior officers, while wanting Gen. Lucas García's ruling contingent out, have been opposed to any breakdown of the military's order of command. They also have sought to restrict any punitive actions against the dismissed members of the military, apparently to avoid a precedent that could, some have said in private, rebound against them if the political tables turn.

In between these two forces, and part of both, is the personality of Gen. Ríos Montt, a former director of the military academy, a presidential candidate in 1974 whose victory was taken away from him by his military peers, and, for the past three and a half years, a born-again Christian evangelist who has devoted himself to preaching and teaching Bible school.

Saddled with two senior military officers in his junta, Gen. Ríos Montt also has the young coup leaders as advisers in his presidential office.

Gen. Ríos Montt's position has become even more precarious because of the emotional style of his leadership, which includes public pleas for the guidance of God in steering Guatemalan affairs. His television statements call for everyone in the country to undergo a spiritual and moral reform to allow for reformist policies, which he says can cut the ground from under the guerrillas.

"We must repent. We have to change our morality," Gen. Ríos Montt said at a special gathering of senior civil servants this week. "All that was stolen, all that we here stole, we must give back in another way. We must give it together or we will all be led away as prisoners."

Gen. Ríos Montt is having problems trying to steer a course between the young officers who brought him to power and his senior colleagues with whom he must share it, and his rule is being increasingly questioned by rightist politicians whom he has frozen out of his circle, as well as by the sup-



Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt

porters of Gen. Lucas García's government.

Moreover, appointments of new commanders have been resisted at least three times by units in the field, forcing Gen. Ríos Montt's junta to negotiate rather than command.

And despite a general crackdown on the senior police and allegedly corrupt civilian officials in the Lucas García government, no formal charges have been placed against any military official in the previous regime. Relieved of their posts, the ousted generals have been forbidden to leave the country. None, however, is under arrest, and some have been moving around Guatemala. This has heightened rumors that there are new coup-making plans in progress.

New Press Attack Hints at a Ban of Solidarity

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's official news media stepped up attacks Thursday on Solidarity, suggesting increased government opposition to reviving the independent labor union federation that has been suspended since martial law was instituted nearly four months ago.

In a lengthy commentary, Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party newspaper, said, "It will be extremely difficult to find social and political reasons for the restoration of Solidarity and resumption of its activities if there are no reliable guarantees of its real and total transformation."

It was the clearest public indication given by the party newspaper since the military crackdown on Dec. 13 that the union movement might be kept permanently disbanded.

Trybuna Ludu said Solidarity was created by opposition elements "who well knew from the outset that they were setting up a political body masked by a legal trade union."

"Nobody harbors any doubt that a segment of Solidarity's full-time staff and the union's political leadership is attempting to dabble in opposition activities," Trybuna Ludu said.

40 Leaders Sought

"In light of this, nobody can guarantee that should Solidarity regain its right to operate legally, these people would not resume their old practices," the article said. It added that authorities could not be sure that the union's membership could regain influence on their organization and "reject extremists."

Trybuna Ludu said union activists who escaped arrest after the declaration of martial law were still carrying out "opposition activities." Police have a list of 40 names of union leaders who are being sought.

The article's charges were repeated in milder terms by two other newspapers, Rzeczpospolita and Zycie Warszawy.

The latest articles followed increased attacks by the authorities, who have described Solidarity's leaders as extremists who betrayed the trust of the union's 9.5 million members by trying to undermine Communist rule in Poland. On Monday, officials released a report, published in Trybuna Ludu, that blamed the union for the nation's economic crisis.

Gromyko Attacks U.S. in Belgrade

By Ronald Farquhar
Reuters

BELGRADE — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko has reassured Yugoslavia of its independence from Moscow but used the occasion of a visit to Belgrade to issue strong criticism of the United States.

On his first visit to meet the political heirs of Tito, who died nearly two years ago, Mr. Gromyko this week acknowledged Yugoslavia's right to continue going its own way free of Soviet direction. This basic principle was reaffirmed in a joint communiqué issued Wednesday summing up two days of talks between Mr. Gromyko and Yugoslav government and Communist Party leaders.

The document cited a 1955 declaration recognizing the "different roads to socialism" that ended a bitter feud between the countries after Belgrade's expulsion from the East bloc in 1948.

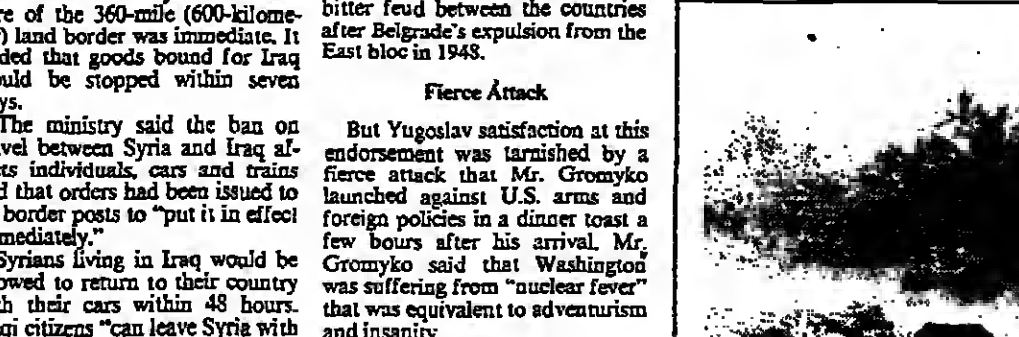
Fierce Attack

But Yugoslav satisfaction at this endorsement was tarnished by a fierce attack that Mr. Gromyko launched against U.S. arms and foreign policies in a dinner toast a few hours after his arrival. Mr. Gromyko said that Washington was suffering from "nuclear fever" that was equivalent to adventurism and insanity.

He accused the United States of not trying to reach agreement at the negotiations in Geneva on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles and of planning to produce chemical weapons while at the same time spreading "dirty fabrications" that the Soviet Union had already used such arms.

For Mr. Gromyko's hosts the harsh words were an unwelcome departure from the protocol usually observed by visiting foreign diplomats here, observers said.

Direct attacks on third countries are normally avoided in deference to Yugoslavia's delicately balanced position between the world's two power blocs. Belgrade attaches



SMOLDERING LAVA — Steam rises from lava at the foot of the erupting Galunggung volcano in West Java. A child died after inhaling poisonous gases released by the eruption Sunday and three persons were hurt. More than 30,000 villagers were reported to have fled.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Congressmen Arrive in San Salvador

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — A U.S. congressional delegation arrived here Thursday for a two-day visit as a Easter week lull in fighting between soldiers and Marxist-led rebels appeared to be taking hold.

The eight congressmen, including House Majority Leader James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, Democrat of Wisconsin, and the chairman of the subcommittee on inter-American affairs, Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maine, immediately went into a meeting with ruling junta President José Napoleón Duarte.

The congressmen also were scheduled to meet ranking military officers and leaders of the five rightist parties and Mr. Duarte's Christian Democrats, who are trying to negotiate a "government of national unity." A ranking leader of the rightist Democratic Action Party Thursday said a final decision on the formation of a new government may not be announced before May.

Arabs Seize Bethlehem City Building

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Hundreds of Arab students from Bethlehem University took over the town's municipal building for five hours Thursday in a protest against the beating of two university officials by an armed vigilante squad. The student said the vigilantes consisted of members of the Israeli-supported village leagues of the West Bank.

There have been a growing number of complaints by West Bank Palestinians that members of the league, armed by the Israeli Army ostensibly for self-protection, have been conducting vigilante operations to intimidate opponents and recruit support for the pro-Israeli Arab organization.

The mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, and university officials negotiated an end to the siege as Israeli troops surrounded the building and sealed off access to the town. The students demanded that the Israeli occupation government disarm members of the village leagues, which were created as an alternative political force to counter West Bank mayors who openly support the Palestine Liberation Organization.

CIA's Casey Cleared of Lobby Charge

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department investigation has found that William J. Casey, director of the CIA, did not violate the Foreign Agents Registration Act while working as a lawyer representing Indonesia in 1976. Attorney General William French Smith said Thursday.

"At all times, the fact that Mr. Casey was representing Indonesia was made clear to those officials with whom he was dealing," Mr. Smith said. "The evidence does not support a conclusion that at any time Mr. Casey sought to persuade or influence officials to change any agency policy," he added.

The Washington Post had charged that Mr. Casey had lobbied the Treasury Department without registering as a foreign agent.

The investigation found that Mr. Casey's representation of Indonesia was limited to efforts to obtain an agreement with the Indonesian oil-production sharing contracts and the U.S. tax code so that the tax payments made under the contracts would be deductible under U.S. law.

S. Africa Minister's Niece to Be Tried

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Hanneken Koornhof, the 27-year-old niece of South Africa's minister in charge of African affairs, Pieter G. Koornhof, has been charged under the country's anti-terrorism law after being detained by police since Oct. 12. Her trial has been set for April 19.

Miss Koornhof, a teacher, was not given bail and remains in custody, but she was allowed a visit from her 6-year-old son Monday for the first time since her detention. She is charged with traveling to the state of Botswana, where her husband, Patrick Fitzgerald, lives in exile, and with being given an African National Congress code to pass to someone. The banned ANC is South Africa's main black nationalist party.

Her parents, Hendrik and Joan Koornhof, were also allowed to see her briefly. Hendrik Koornhof, a professor at the Institute for Medical Research in Johannesburg, is the minister's brother. He and his wife have played an active role in the detainees' Parents Support Committee, a group that has organized protests against the detention without charges of a number of students and young trade unionists.

4 Electrocuted in Missouri

The Associated Press

BRIDGETON, Mo. — A man, his son and two persons who tried to rescue them were electrocuted Wednesday after a gust of wind carried a citizens band radio antenna into a 7,200-volt power line. The man and his son were building the 30-foot antenna in their yard when the accident happened.

Air Force Critics See Buildup As Unneeded and Uncreative

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After nearly a decade in which the Air Force insisted that it was falling behind the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration has ordered the service to embark on a major buildup in manpower, fighter planes, bombers and strategic missiles.

Critics in Congress argue that the administration's proposals are uncreative, unnecessary and unproductive. They acknowledge that the bulk of the Air Force programs will probably be approved this year, but they say the debate will intensify in the years ahead.

The service's proposed growth in fiscal year 1983 over last year, beyond that needed to account for inflation, is 12.2 percent, which even Air Force officials term "impressive."

The key Air Force requests, such as the purchase of 100-B-1 bombers, the production of C-5 transport planes and the interim deployment of MX missiles, have caused controversy largely because of the billions of dollars involved. But there have also been broader congressional criticisms that touch the roots of the Air Force's missions and aims.

Such criticisms range from warnings that the Air Force is buying needlessly complex and expensive weapons to doubts that it actually needs the numbers of fighter planes and weapons sought by the administration.

Transporting the Troops

Air Force officials say that in the next five years the service is striving to develop the ability to deploy troops and equipment quickly and on accelerating the deployment of fighter aircraft to "reflex the imbalance and reverse the erosion of our technological lead," according to Lt. Gen. Kelly H. Burke, head of Air Force research and development.

Those in Congress opposed to substantial increases in the military budget say that some key Air Force requests, such as the B-1 bomber, will probably be approved in the House and Senate.

"Programs like the B-1 have momentum," said Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, a member

of the Armed Services Committee. "Besides, my colleagues are leery about being perceived as anti-defense."

But other Air Force programs, such as the administration's interim plan to base MX missiles in existing silos, are expected to meet stiff resistance. The Senate Armed Services Committee has proposed killing the plan, but the House Armed Services Committee has approved funds for the interim basing. The issue is to be resolved in conference committee.

Congressional ambivalence about requests from the Air Force and the other armed services was underscored when the Senate Armed Services Committee, normally an ally of the military, cut \$3.2 billion from President Reagan's \$216 billion military budget.

Plenty of Criticism

At this point, criticism of the Air Force abounds. "We're looking for cost accounting, and I can't find any," said Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo, Democrat of New York and chairman of the Appropriations Committee's defense subcommittee. "Do they need the B-17 No. They're building a missile for the MX without knowing how it's going to be based."

Air Force officials insist the program in the proposed \$73.3-billion budget are crucial for one key reason. As Alton G. Keel Jr., an assistant Air Force secretary, puts it, the Russians are "outproducing the U.S. in weapon systems about three to one, outinvesting the U.S. in weapons systems almost two to one and are extensively modernizing their air force with more and more capable aircraft."

At present, Air Force officials say, the Soviet Union has 7,300 fighter aircraft as against 3,800 in the United States inventory. Critics maintain that such a comparison does not take account of hundreds of allied planes.

Air Force officials also say the Soviet Union has fielded new generations of highly accurate intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched missiles and bombers and air defense systems. Some critics say the Air Force is

crying wolf in especially loud tones now because of the bountiful number of military dollars the Reagan administration is committed to seeking. Other members of Congress agree that the Soviet buildup causes anxiety but ask if the Air Force is making the most effective use of its money and manpower.

Defense of the States

Air Force officials say the air defense of the continental United States is one reason offered for the major increase in money for tactical aircraft. With 70 to 80 planes in a wing, the Air Force now plans to expand from 36 wings to more than 40 by the early 1990s.

The budget includes \$1.8 billion for 42 F-15 fighters, which are designed to attack enemy planes, and \$2.3 billion for 130 F-16s, a lighter, less complex fighter.

Congressional aides ask several questions about the F-15s. If the nation wants to purchase planes to combat a Soviet bomber threat, why not buy the F-14 fighter, with its six highly effective Phoenix missiles? One reason offered is that the F-14 is a Navy plane, and its purchase would be anathema to the Air Force.

More significantly, why step up the purchase of F-15s to defend the United States when the bulk of Soviet nuclear weaponry is in its land-based missiles?

"Why not use a less expensive plane than the F-15?" Sen. Levin said. "Given the lack of capability of planes against the likely problem, missiles, why are we doing this?"

Maj. Gen. Robert A. Rosenberg, head of Air Force studies and analyses, insisted that the Soviet development of long-range Cruise missiles, which could be deployed on their bombers, made continuing air defense especially crucial.

"The point is that the F-15 has the capability to get out and attack those Cruise missile carriers," he said. "We feel the F-15 can fulfill that role a lot better than the F-14."

The Air Force budget includes these highlights:

- A \$4.8-billion request for the start in production of a new version of the B-1 bomber called the B-1B. Plans for the bomber were shelved by the Carter administration, which said that the program would prove as vulnerable as the B-52s it was designed to succeed.
- A total of \$882 million for 440 air-launched Cruise missiles to be mounted on B-52s and B-1Bs.

- A request for \$4.46 billion in money related to the MX intercontinental missile, up from \$1.97 billion in the fiscal year 1982. Although the administration has sought to deploy the MX temporarily in existing silos, the Senate Armed Services Committee has blocked the plan as unrealistic. At this point the questions of how and where to deploy MX missiles remain unanswered.

- A request of \$860 million for the first two models of the huge C-5 cargo plane, part of an effort to tackle a key deployment problem: the rapid transport of equipment to far-off combat zones. The cost of buying a new air transport fleet during the next few years may total \$11 billion, Air Force officials say.

- The buildup of personnel to 640,000 from 580,000 over five years. Air Force officials are buoyed not only by the planned increases in personnel but also by the recruiting this year of the highest proportion of high school graduates ever, 92 percent. The nation's high unemployment rate makes military life more inviting to young people.

To some military analysts in Congress and elsewhere, the Air Force issues touch deep roots within the service's history and traditions. According to some military experts, there are at least three Air Forces vying with one another for money. These are the tactical air force, which customarily receives the bulk of dollars and personnel; the strategic air force, largely B-52 officers, and the missile command, which deals mostly with the service's silo-based nuclear weapons.

"Each year, at budget time, they adjudicate among themselves, pulling and hauling, but never actually killing each other's pet program, making hard choices," said a military expert who served in the Carter administration.

Trial of Hinckley Now Scheduled to Start on April 27

WASHINGTON — A U.S. District Court judge has set April 27 as the trial date for John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of attempting to assassinate President Reagan more than a year ago.

The trial, which will focus on whether Mr. Hinckley was sane at the time of the shooting, had been delayed for months while government prosecutors appealed a court ruling barring them from using certain evidence.

That issue was finally set aside this week when the U.S. Court of Appeals here said it would not review Judge Barrington D. Parker's decision that the evidence had been obtained in violation of Mr. Hinckley's constitutional rights. When the Justice Department announced that it would not seek further review of the matter in the U.S. Supreme Court, it cleared the way for Judge Parker to set a trial date.

Mr. Hinckley's father, John W. Hinckley Sr., had criticized the Justice Department for "dragging its feet" in the case. "We've been ready to go in mid-November. When Mr. Hinckley was arraigned on the charges in August, he waived his legal right under the U.S. Speedy Trial Act to a trial within 80 days."



President Reagan and his wife, Nancy, greet a group of children in Jamaica. They left Thursday for four days in Barbados.

Reagan, in Caribbean, Assails Cuba, Offers Aid

KINGSTON, Jamaica — President Reagan continued his strong criticism of Cuba, picking as the stage for his latest remarks a Caribbean nation that has turned from a strongly Socialist regime to a conservative, pro-business government.

Speaking Wednesday in Jamaica at the beginning of a five-day working vacation, Mr. Reagan offered friendship and economic aid as an alternative to Marxism, which he said led invariably to "deprivation and political repression."

Mr. Reagan accused Cuba of a "large-scale attempt to undermine democracy throughout the Americas, financed by its master across the sea," an allusion to the Soviet Union.

He said that the civil war in El Salvador "bears the imprint of this interference," but that voter turnout in the recent election there showed leftist rebels had little support.

'Economic Stagnation'

"The system of Marxist central planning has invariably led to economic stagnation and a loss of political freedom," Mr. Reagan said during a toast at King's House, Jamaica's government building.

President Reagan was to wind up the business half of his working vacation Thursday at a meeting in Barbados with leaders from the Caribbean region. Missing from the working luncheon planned for Bridgetown, the capital of Barbados, was Grenada, an island U.S. officials say will be excluded from Mr. Reagan's aid program because of its close ties to Cuba.

The president left Kingston aboard Air Force One Thursday morning after an informal, over-

FBI Figures Show Crime Rate in U.S. Levelled Off in '81

WASHINGTON — The crime rate in the United States leveled off in 1981 after increasing for several years, according to preliminary FBI statistics for the year.

The figures, released this week, show that the number of serious crimes reported to the nation's police in 1981 was about the same as in 1980. The crime rate had grown by 9 percent in 1980 and 1979. The last year in which it had not grown was 1977.

The statistics showed that of the serious crimes counted, only robbery increased in 1981, going up by 3 percent. Murder was down 3 percent, forcible rape down 1 percent, aggravated assault down 2 percent, burglary down 1 percent, auto theft down 4 percent, and arson down 8 percent.

Administration officials and crime experts did not consider the 1981 statistics to be an indication that the nation is solving its crime problem, however. Associate Attorney General Rudolph Giuliani, noting that the 1980 crime level was the highest the FBI has recorded, said, "I'd like to say that after a year and a half of firmer law enforcement, the message is getting through to criminals, but I just don't know. It's still too early to tell."

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Reagan, Rebuffing Foreign Service, Seeks More Political Appointees

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a sharp rebuff to career Foreign Service officers, the White House personnel director has said that the Reagan administration seeks to name more, not fewer, political appointees as U.S. ambassadors.

"The question is not whether we have too many political appointees," the director, E. Pendleton James, said Wednesday in an interview. "We don't have enough. I fight in every case for a political appointee instead of a career officer if the political appointee is qualified."

The Reagan administration has come under fire from the American Foreign Service Association, which includes 5,000 active duty and 2,000 retired career officers, for naming an unusually large number of political appointees. The association contends that the vast majority of those appointees are "relatively undistinguished as public figures."

But Mr. James argued that political appointees generally are better ambassadors because they have access to the president and White House officials. "Access is everything," Mr. James said, "and career officers don't have it."

Reagan's Stamp

Mr. James' remarks reflected the strongest drive made by any recent president to politicize the Foreign Service. He called it part of a concerted effort to stamp President Reagan's philosophy on the government and to remove from key posts all Democrats and Republicans who do not share the president's philosophy.

Mr. James was sharply critical of the career officers. "They represent their own constituency and hierarchy — their fellow civil service officers," he said. "They rise through the federal civil service system, going along, not rocking the boat within the State Department."

Most career Foreign Service officers are Democrats, Mr. James said, noting that the Democrats have controlled the White House for 12 of the past 20 years.

Other recent presidents also have been criticized by career diplomats, some foreign policy specialists and politicians on the ground that they named too many political appointees as ambassadors. But Mr. Reagan has put a larger proportion of noncareer officers in ambassadorial posts than any president since World War II, according to the American Foreign Service Association.

Of 96 ambassadors appointed by Mr. Reagan, 56 of them were career officers and 40 were political appointees, for a percentage ratio of 58-42, according to Mr. James. Before the Carter administration, the ratio was about 70-30.

in favor of career officers, and under Mr. Carter it was about 73-27. Mr. James said that career officers "are just perpetuating their own myth of their supreme capabilities, fostering their own promotional ladder," when they urged that a higher percentage of career officers be named to ambassadorial posts.

The value in having a political appointee as an ambassador, he said, is that he can communicate quickly with the president. "Let's say you're the host country," Mr. James said. "Would you rather have a U.S. ambassador who knows the minutiae of the operations of the State Department, such as export quotas, or one who has political contacts and can get a Jim Baker or Ed Meese or Mike Deaver or Al Haig on the phone and make contact with the president?" he asked, referring to the top three White House advisers and the secretary of state.

He was particularly irked by statements by Malcolm Toon, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, in an interview in the current issue of the Foreign Service Association magazine, "The Foreign Service Journal." Mr. Toon said the Reagan administration was using U.S. diplomatic posts as a dumping ground for defeated politicians and Republican financial backers.

Mr. Toon, who retired in 1979 after 30 years as a Foreign Service officer, singled out four Reagan appointees for particular criticism:

- The ambassador to Mexico, John A. Gavin, whom he called a "Hollywood actor, and not a very good one at that."

- The ambassador to Britain, John J. Louis, a businessman and Republican financial backer whose "only qualification for the job is that he speaks English," Mr. Toon said.

- The ambassador to France, Evan G. Galbraith, a financier whose main qualification for his

job is that he speaks French and is a friend of [former President Valéry] Giscard d'Estaing, who is out of power and is considered the archenemy of the man who is running the country."

- The ambassador to Italy, Maxwell M. Rabb, a New York banker "who speaks no Italian in a country where the ambassador must speak the language to have an impact."

Mr. James strongly defended all four of the ambassadors. "What's wrong with Jack Gavin in Mexico?" he asked. "He gets excellent ratings. The bottom line is that the Mexicans know he has access to the White House."

Although it would be preferable for the ambassador to Italy to speak Italian, Mr. James said, "it is not essential."

Mr. James said that all four ambassadors have been well received in the host countries.

Los Angeles Times correspondents said diplomatic officials in those countries generally agreed, except in the case of Mr. Rabb. The officials gave this assessment:

- Mr. Gavin — After a rocky start, he has established a close rapport with the Mexican government and is now regarded as a popular choice.

- Mr. Louis — He is generally regarded as a hard-working man who tries his best to keep on top of his job. British officials regard him as intelligent.

- Mr. Galbraith — Although his qualifications for the post are not evident, he gets along well with the French and has a large circle of acquaintances in business and banking circles in Paris. The issue of his supposed friendship with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is considered overblown.

- Mr. Rabb — His impact in Rome has been minimal. He is said to lack depth in international affairs. He is respected, however, for his administrative abilities and for a sincere effort to learn.

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Reagan Invites Soviet Exiles To a Luncheon

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has scheduled a White House luncheon May 11 with a group of Soviet dissidents living in the United States. They include Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the Nobel prize-winning author who was refused a White House invitation when Gerald R. Ford was president.

According to informed sources, some in Congress wanted Mr. Reagan to meet with Mr. Solzhenitsyn alone. The writer became a symbol in Mr. Reagan's unsuccessful 1976 campaign for president after Mr. Ford, on advice from his secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger, avoided a personal meeting with Mr. Solzhenitsyn when he first took up residence in the United States in 1975.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger apparently sought to avoid provoking leaders of the Soviet Union, who consider Mr. Solzhenitsyn an enemy because of his books denouncing the Soviet period of Russian history and revealing in detail Stalin's system of prison camps.

In 1975 and 1976, Mr. Reagan assailed Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger for avoiding Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Soviet Activist Recants

MOSCOW (AP) — Alexander A. Bolonkin, a former Soviet human rights activist who has spent 10 years in prison and exile, appeared on Soviet television Wednesday to recant.

Mr. Bolonkin charged that Soviet dissidents worked "Western special services" and circulated "slandering and lying documents" to foreign correspondents in Moscow. "I promise to atone for my guilt against my homeland through honest work," Mr. Bolonkin said.

The 49-year-old aviation engineer assailed Mr. Sakharov; Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the novelist who was exiled in 1974, and Ivan Kovalyov, who last Friday was given a term of five years in a labor camp and five years in internal exile for dissent activities. Last May, Mr. Sakharov made an international appeal for support for Mr. Bolonkin when it appeared that his prison sentence might be extended. He was later released.

A Factitious Symmetry

What a peculiar phrase President Reagan uses to describe his distress over Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands from Britain. "We're friends of both," he says.

That is surely a perverse description of the American people's relations with the two countries. Put aside history, and a common language and culture. Forget Argentina's support for Nazi Germany during World War II, which ceased only when the Allies were clearly winning. And ignore Argentina's cynical courtship of the Soviet Union with wheat sales and a complicitous alliance at the United Nations whenever questions concerning human rights arise. All that aside,

what Reagan seems to be saying is that when someone is mugged on a crowded street he aims to make peace without distinguishing between assailant and victim.

It is a welcome, if fragile, sign that there are some people in the State Department, at least, with the elemental sensitivity to challenge such crude symmetry.

The president is surely right to offer his good offices to help avoid a violent conflict. He is wrong even to imply that there was no mugging, or that democratic Britain and Argentina's military junta have an equal claim on American esteem and affection.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Knowledge and Growth

As the quarrel over budget deficits continues, it is useful to take a step back and try to remember how the United States got into this mess. The endless deficits now stretching ahead are largely the result of the huge tax cut last summer, and the huge tax cut was intended to generate capital investment in the economy. It was based on the view that the economy's mediocre performance in the late 1970s was the effect of capital starvation.

There is no evidence that the tax cut has affected the rates at which people are saving and investing. But there is a larger question that Americans need to consider as they listen to this debate. Exactly how important is capital investment, in relation to the other things that contribute to economic growth? And what are those other contributors?

Edward F. Denison of the Brookings Institution began looking into those questions more than 20 years ago when John F. Kennedy, running for the presidency, raised the charge that the United States had the lowest growth rate among all the industrial countries. Mr. Denison has done most of his work on the period 1948-1973, which everyone now cites as the happy days of high growth to which America longs to return.

He concludes that capital was certainly important to that growth rate, being responsible for about one-sixth of it. But that is smaller than the contribution made by the improvement in the level of formal education in those years. That raises a question of policy. Since education makes the larger difference, how

sensible is it to legislate tax and budget cuts promoting capital investment at the expense of the schools and universities?

Many influences affect the growth rate, Mr. Denison found, but by far the largest is one that he calls, in a special meaning of the word, knowledge. That refers not only to the new technology developed in conventional research and development work. More broadly it is the society's ability to generate ideas, absorb information and put them to work rapidly. In considering the economy's lower growth rates since 1973, Mr. Denison concludes that the rise in oil prices has little to do with it; nor does a shortage of capital. The biggest drop appears to have been in that subtle and mysterious process by which Americans develop knowledge and begin to use it in their businesses and daily lives.

Increased capital investment can help lift productivity and economic growth rates, if other factors remain equal. But it will do more harm than good if it is achieved only by plundering public budgets at the cost of schools, laboratories and libraries. Tax cuts are not a formula for growth in an advanced industrial democracy if they eliminate the funds for student aid and job training. For the past year, the federal government has been in the grip of the conviction that severely reduced budgets are essential to healthy economic growth. But current experience fortifies all the familiar reasons for thinking that precisely the opposite is true.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Two American History Lessons • A Need for Deterrence

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A baby girl who was born on the day the United States entered World War I would have celebrated her 65th birthday last week. Her grandson who was born on the day President Kennedy ordered the first Special Forces into Vietnam would celebrate his 21st birthday next month. The difference in their world views explains a great deal about why Ronald Reagan is having such difficulty dealing with the "nuclear freeze" movement.

The hypothetical grandmother's father went to war in France while she was an infant. In her mid-20s, her husband, brothers or suitors went to fight in Europe or the Pacific. In her middle years she had younger relatives in Korea and Vietnam.

Her grandson has never had to think seriously about being conscripted into military service and sent off to a foreign battlefield. The draft ended when he was 10.

When he came home from his junior year at the state university for his grandmother's birthday party, he told her he and his friends were going to give her the best present possible: They were lifting their voices to demand a halt to the nuclear arms race.

Wonderful, she says, but let's also remember to keep the peace.

From the perspective of their lives, the grandmother and the president both speak of war, and not just a particular weapon of war, as the affliction of mankind. They remember the false hopes of the 1920s, the belief that the democracies had won "the war to end wars." They saw that false peace shattered because the democracies were left with their enemies in military check.

As adults they participated in the debates at the end of World War II that made America for the first time the guarantor of a military alliance in Europe and Asia, aimed at deterring a third world war. In their eyes, that alliance and its military strategy have been an extraordinary success.

In the grandmother's eyes, and in Ronald Reagan's, the success of that policy is what makes it possible for her grandchildren to undertake their anti-nuclear crusade. They see the nuclear deterrent as the source of the tenuous equilibrium that has been maintained since the start of the atomic age.

The nuclear freeze movement and what it represents are not to

be scorned. The instinct that underlies it represents the profound human revulsion against the horror which these massive weapons are designed to inflict.

Were they not so horrible, they would not deter. Because they are horrible, they must be disciplined.

The American people have understood that paradox from the beginning. For the most part, their government has acted on that understanding — from the first Baruch-Lithell atomic control plan, through Eisenhower's "open skies" proposal, Kennedy's nuclear test-ban treaty, Nixon's SALT-1 agreement, Ford's Vladivostok talks and Carter's negotiation of SALT-2. It is that continual reach for rational controls on the nuclear arms race that has made it tolerable for people to live in the shadow of the terrible weapons that enforce our shaky hold on peace.

Reagan himself indicated an understanding of this feeling in his speech on nuclear arms control last autumn. Unfortunately, he came to office saddled with a position of partisan opposition to the SALT-2 agreement. Since becoming president he has embraced the even shakier proposition that the Russians now have such an edge that America must delay strategic arms control until it "catches up," whatever that may mean.

This debate cannot be left at the level of ideology where the MX missile, with no launching sites, is competing against the nuclear freeze, with no deterrent strategy. The president of the United States has to educate a new generation on the need for the nuclear deterrent, and the need to keep that deterrent under restraint. If he can't do it, let him find a grandma who will.

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• Big Sticks Recoil

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Alexander M. Haig Jr., a former general now acting as secretary of state, may know about military strategy but he does not seem to know or care much about history.

If he did, he would not have been branding for the past 15 months the Haig-Reagan model of the "Big Stick" as the primary instrument of United States policy in Central America.

He would have known that he was re-enacting a scenario that throughout this century has proved to be counterproductive and self-defeating. Too frequently it has made the name "Yankee" a hated symbol of domination and repression and has consistently promoted both the growth of revolutionary guerrilla movements and the radicalization of social reformers.

The large turnout in the Salvadoran election was a welcome victory for the democratic process. But Gen. Haig deduced himself if he thinks it was also a justification and endorsement of the fatuous policy of aggressive intervention by the United States on one side of a civil war.

Whoever would have been the winner in that election, it was clear from the start that there was going to be one sure loser. That loser could only have been the United States. Thanks to the Haig-Reagan policy, it became indissolubly linked in the eyes of Central Americans and the world with the controlling military forces of the right in El Salvador.

Uncompromising U.S. support of the Duarte government's refusal to negotiate with the guerrillas prior to the election may have looked good ideologically. In reality it marked the United States as more interested in proving the eternal rightness of Haig's hard-line, outworn theories about Central America than in ending the slaughter in El Salvador.

The boycott of the election by all parties to the left of right-center and the resultant ominous strength shown by the guerrillas and their allies now leave El Salvador's hope for a peaceful future cloudier than ever. Obsessed by a blindly rigid "anti-Communism" that in the Western Hemisphere demonstrably promotes what it theoretically opposes, the Haig-Reagan policy stands as a dismal echo of a dismal past.

In Guatemala in 1954, the United States government engineered the forcible overthrow of a leftist but democratically elected regime on the usual pretext that the Communists were taking over the coun-

try. Since then, one right-wing dictator has followed another. All possibility of liberal reform was squelched in the terrorism that culminated in a farcical election last month that already has spawned a new military dictator who claims to speak with the voice of God. Surely the United States bears no small share of responsibility for the sordid, bloody mess that Guatemala is in today.

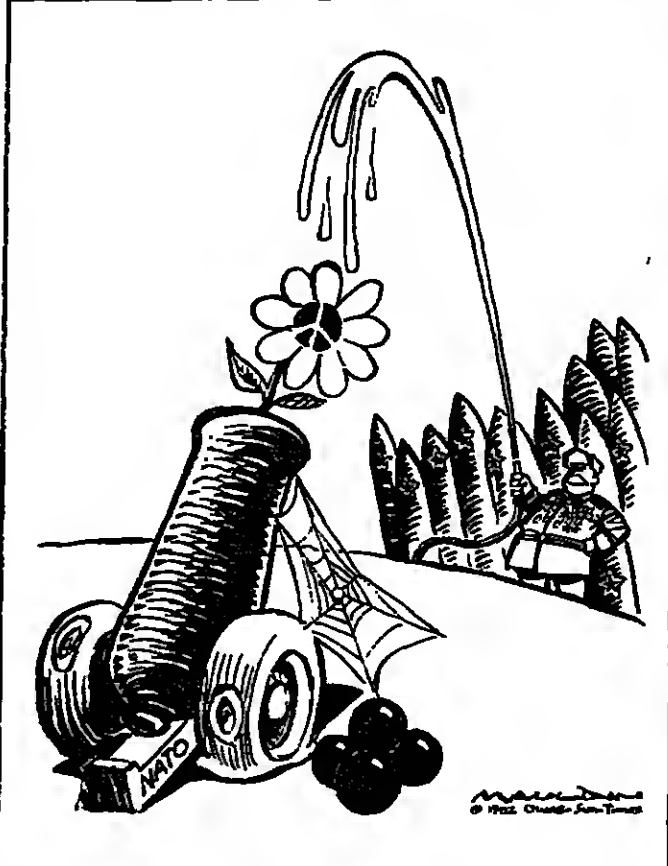
What about Sandinista Nicaragua, whose open support of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas and whose own military buildup with Cuban and other Communist aid have been elevated by Haig to the status of a full-fledged global crisis?

For 20 years U.S. Marines were stationed in Nicaragua, nominally to preserve law and order but actually to preserve conservative governments. It was the U.S. Marines who campaigned against the rebel "bandit" Augusto Sandino, the man whose name is today the symbol both of independence from the United States and of resistance to the abominable Somoza dictatorship for which U.S. intervention had paved the way.

Sandinismo, who was murdered by orders of the first Somoza, died nearly 50 years ago, but his memory is not lost on Central Americans and on Nicaraguans in particular. Perhaps if Haig were a little more mindful of this history, he would be less surprised by the present Sandinista government's suspicion of the United States and by its eagerness to obtain arms from Cuba, the Soviet Union or anywhere else it can find them.

It is just possible that the Nicaraguan arms buildup may not stem from plans to conquer the rest of Central America for Castro and Marx, as Haig seems to believe. It is just possible that it may stem from genuine fear of another intervention by U.S. Marines, or by their surrogates whom the Reagan administration permits to be trained on United States or Honduran soil as counter-revolutionary invasion forces.

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Letters



In One Boat

Regarding "Japan Warns Trade Curbs May Shift Alliances" (IHT, March 25), by Sam Jameson:

I recall our press conference on March 24 (with Mr. Jameson) as stimulating and interesting. I also recall that a very big and crucial supposition was clearly stated in my reference to the possibility of increasing voices advocating arms dealings and closer ties with the Eastern bloc should Japan's survival be at stake.

That supposition — that Japan were to become an outpost in U.S. or West European markets — is, we believe, unrealistic, and it will not be borne out.

In fact, I outlined that scenario — which was apparently taken seriously — only in caricature fashion. In other words, the reference was intended to underline the unbreakable and indispensable trade relations between Japan, the United States and Western Europe, with Japan continuing to play a role as a member of the free world.

Therefore, I regret that the headline, together with the tenor of the article, suggested to the public that Japan would sever our partnership with the West. I reiterate my firm belief that Japan, the United States and Western Europe are all in the same boat and are destined to survive or sink together.

I hope my true intent and views are hereby faithfully conveyed. I close by expressing my

unchanged willingness to continue holding conferences with foreign correspondents and my hopes of achieving deeper mutual understanding.

KAZUO WAKASUGI,
Director-General for
International Trade Policy,
Ministry of International
Trade and Industry, Tokyo.

A la Molander

Regarding "How I Learned to Stop Worrying About Nukes" (IHT, March 25): The autobiographical account of the awakening of Roger Molander resonates at many levels, from low-pitched reason to high-pitched alarm.

I helped organize research efforts of the atomic scientists on political and economic issues in the 1940s and 1950s outside the area of secrecy. The error frequency in critical policy choices caused those making straightforward extrapolations to forecast Doomsday in less than two decades. I felt, however, that new generations of analysis would appear who would buy some time, and assessed the odds at 50-50.

Although worried then about the younger Paul Nitze, we had to admit later that his forecasts were more frequently confirmed by events; now he is chief strategist in Geneva trying to salvage something from SALT.

I, too, had a second daughter while "in action" in Washington, but further effort would have required stamping "SECRET" on

half my brain. Instead I opted for discovering what science could do for the world. If it survived, in the way of food, population control, urbanism, communications, energy, political order.

On sabbatical in Hong Kong from the University of California, I am devising a simulation model for wealth-creating competition between great cities. What would happen if some Third World clique triggered a nuclear weapon? What are the odds? A tour from Israel through Egypt and Asia to Korea leads me to suggest that p=0.3 per decade, calculated in the manner that multinational banks assess risk. If Oppenheimer's "two tarantulas in a bottle" strike each other, all bets are off.

Simplicistic demonstrations and slogans do not help, but many fragments of education à la Molander can shift the odds.

More! More!

RICHARD L. MEIER,
Hong Kong.

The Press

James Reston (IHT, March 22) implies that the power of the press should be curtailed, as government power is curtailed. This is wrong. The power of government is to legally coerce an individual. But the power of the press is to spread ideas, an extension of free speech, and a victim can sue for slander. A victim can sue for slander.

EDWARD M. POTASH,
Heidelberg, West Germany.

Dinner With The Invader Afterward

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Last Friday, April 2, the Argentine Embassy in Washington had arranged a dinner in honor of Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. That morning Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands. Mrs. Kirkpatrick attended the dinner all the same, as did the deputy secretary of state, Walter J. Stoessel.

That astonishing dinner party points to an aspect of the Falkland Islands affair that has not had enough attention so far. This is the responsibility of the Reagan administration for the Argentine government's reckless mood.

From almost the day it took office, the Reagan administration has favored on the military tyrants who rule Argentina. It stopped public criticism of the brutal and got a congressional committee to investigate the Argentine government's reckless mood.

In February, 1981, a new American delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights tried to soften its work on "disappearances." He prepared a speech saying, "We recognize in Argentina one of the world's advanced civilizations. . . . The European allies resisted the proposed weakening and managed to work out a compromise."

In March, Gen. Roberto Viola, then Argentina's president-designate, visited Washington and got a warm welcome from the administration. Later Mrs. Kirkpatrick went to Buenos Aires, where she said the United States would improve relations with the military government in Argentina.

In May, Secretary of State Haig told a congressional committee that the administration wanted to resume military aid to Argentina because of shared values. What values? a congressman asked. Haig spoke of resistance to Communism and of "a belief in God."

All this had a predictable effect on the generals in Argentina. They thought they had Washington in their hip pocket, and would have it there no matter what they did. That belief was critical in the decision in glibly to attack the Falklands. So the dinner was planned to show the Reagan administration's attachment to Argentina after the invasion.

Robert Cox, the former Buenos Aires editor, put it this way last week: "Many of these generals in Argentina are laughing at the United States. . . . These are genuine neo-totalitarians who think the outcome of World War II was a great mistake."

Expressions of friendship for such people have not given America's real allies confidence in American policy. And the joke of it is that the Argentine government is not even a helpful partner against Soviet aggression. Argentina broke the grain embargo imposed on the Soviet Union after the invasion of Afghanistan, and it often joins the Soviets in diplomatic forums.

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Some Screenplays Do Without Good Guys

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The argument about how the United States should behave toward friends and foes, and indeed which is which, has broken out of the Washington corridors and gone very public.

Worried about congressional and general opposition, the Reagan administration has mounted a series of what some would call opinion-molding and others propaganda sessions.

There is growing stridency in the attempt to draw up sides. One side calls attention to evidence of massacres and atrocities by governments that the United States officially supports. The other side charges Communist conspiracy.

On occasion, proof that the insurgents are the real villains is offered in results of their victories in Iran, Vietnam and Cambodia. The suggestion is that the aftermath of revolutionary war is so awful that

rebels should be repressed with whatever force it takes.

Some less responsible people go much further. A reader sent a copy of his letter published last month in a newspaper in New Orleans. Signed Steve Rhinehart, it began: "I am ready to blow a fuse over the way the secret enemies and traitors of our country are trying to speed up the Communist takeover of Central America."

There is comment on "the heartless liars of our corrupt media," but the sharpest attacks are for President Carter (who "coded Nicaragua in Russia") and unnamed senators and congressmen whom the writer calls "the most infamous and ignorant traitors the U.S. has ever spawned." The conclusion is that "in just a few months, perhaps, our rights to our ancestral

freedoms may be doomed in the jungles of middle America."

The point is not how the United States ever acquired Nicaragua, or how even careful searches fail in middle America. It is the conviction that since the opponents look all evil to the writer, the other side must be all good.

The good guys are not labeled by white hats, handsome faces or unflinching virtue, but they are to be recognized without fail as whoever is against the bad guys.

This is a universal human trait. It is a major reason why American cowboy films are so popular everywhere. Good and evil must be unmistakable, so spectators can cheer and hiss with certainty. Chinese opera follows the same principle; the villains are made up with white faces and the heroes with red.

Some Extras Meet the People

By Ron Philip Pulcin

LOS ANGELES — They are breaking ground in Washington for another monument. Its obelisk will be the names of 37,692 Americans who served in America's most controversial war, Vietnam. The names of 10 who died without bearing arms.

Some time ago I spent an afternoon holding another man. It was difficult for us to stop crying. The source of the tears was rage: the source of our rage, Vietnam.

The rage had come about in different ways. He was a wounded veteran of combat: I was a veteran of International Voluntary Services. A nonprofit, nonsectarian people-to-people program chartered in 1953, IVS was a precursor to and model for the Peace Corps. Between 1953 and 1975, more than 700 of us served as volunteers in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The organization still has projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

We were agriculture experts, community development workers, medical and public health technicians and English teachers. Most of us had joined straight out of college, but there were some well-perfected older people who were spirited enough to live on a modest housing and clothing allowance, a stipend in local currency and \$50 a month deposited in a U.S. bank.

For two years we lived in provincial capitals and villages in countries very different from our own; the food, customs and diseases were strange, and it took understanding and resolution to stay on. For the most part we tried very hard to learn the language. Often we succeeded so well that we embarrassed our host governments, or our own, when reporters came to us in their search for the truth about the "war to win the hearts and minds of the people."

More than a few IVSers married into respectable families, and a couple bought modest pieces of land to farm. Our personal commitments were very clear. To say that we got to know the people of Indochina is an understatement. IVS contracted its personnel to the local governments, and funding was provided by the U.S.

Agency for International Development, a division of the State Department. The cost to maintain a volunteer at that time was about \$10,000 a year. A large part of our work was tied into programs jointly administered by the ministries of host governments and the U.S. agency. But there were many projects that had come about through "self-starter" efforts, the result of interaction, consultation and personal relationships we had with local officials — village chiefs, public school inspectors, provincial agriculture extension agents.

Some IVSers were very good at their jobs. Many stayed on for two, sometimes three two-year tours. Some took jobs with the U.S. agency after their first tour at great incentive in salary; a few were sent home because they were incompetent or could not adjust. Some resigned in protest over the escalating war, or because they had become closely identified with it.

Roughly one-quarter of the corps (including this writer) were pacifists or conscientious objectors doing alternative service to the draft. Of the 700 volunteers serving in Indochina, 10 never came home alive. Seven of these had been conscientious objectors.

One of them, David Gleason, was killed by gunfire while going to an agriculture project. In his application to IVS he had written: "I want to participate in some work that might mitigate at least a small

part of the horror to which these people are subjected, or else to alleviate the basic cause of the war and hasten a lasting peace."

During the Tet offensive in 1968, three IVSers and one doctor with the American Friends Service Committee were taken captive in Hue. The two young women were released after six weeks; the two men, Gary Davies and Marc Cayer, were held prisoner for five years. They came home in the same airlift that carried released prisoners of war in April, 1973.

Many volunteers were protected by Vietnamese families, during those terrible days and owe their lives to them.

We who survived have suffered our share of Indochina maladies. We have gone through the re-entry trauma quietly, without even an unresponsive Veterans Administration to help with our lingering diseases or alcoholism or broken marriages. Worst of all we have had to watch what we built become lost and forgotten.

When I got back from Laos in 1970, it seemed there was only one other person who could understand what I had been through. After the crying he said, "What I want to know is, why didn't they send more of you than me?"

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The writer teaches English to immigrants in Los Angeles and is working on a novel set in Laos.

April 9: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Guatemalan Leader Slain

MEXICO CITY — Señor José Lizandro Barillas, former president of Guatemala, has been assassinated in a street here by a young Guatemalan, who was captured and who gave his name as José Estrada and his home as Ocosingo, Guatemala. Members of the Guatemalan colony here, many of whom formerly lived in Ocosingo, who is doubtless a paid assassin. Señor Barillas, 62, was strongly opposed to the present government of Guatemala and a strong possibility for the next presidency of the country.

1932: Roosevelt Opens Campaign

NEW YORK — Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his first speech since he became the leading Democratic presidential candidate, demanded lower tariff barriers, relief of small banks and home owners and the restoration of the farmers' purchasing power as part of a dozen or more vital factors for economic recovery, which he charged "seem to be beyond the concern" of the national administration in Washington. The speech, which is regarded as the opening gun in his campaign for the Democratic nomination, was broadcast over a nationwide hookup.

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Jean Sablon Tends His Garden of Song

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean Sablon is a walking advertisement for retirement. "You know my life is short now," he said, looking like someone who has come to terms with short time, "and although I sometimes miss contact with audiences, I love my garden very much and, well, you have to stop someday."

Sablon introduced "C'est si bon" and "Ma vie" into the United States, and was the first singer to translate such U.S. hits as "It Might As Well Be Spring" ("C'est le printemps") into French. In the 1930s, '40s and '50s he established himself as the "French Bing Crosby" in U.S. show business.

Sablon versions of "These Foolish Things," "Dinner for One Please," "L'Amour" and eight other songs are included in a 10-record set titled "Les Chansons du Music Hall" (Music Hall Classics) issued last year by Selenia du Reader's Digest. (It also contains material by Mistinguett, Maurice Chevalier and Charles Trenet, among others.) Last month the collection was awarded the Prix du President de la Republique, the French equivalent of a Grammy, by the Academie Charles Cros.

Now a youthful 76, Sablon lives in Thoury-sur-Mer, near Cannes (he is also a walking advertisement for the French Riviera, where he swims, paints, sees friends and composes the occasional song, and where "time passes so fast, it's marvelous"). In 1923, a handsome 17-year-old went to audition for the acting conservatory in Paris. Sablon, over well-organized, had waited till the last day. A "very serious man" asked for his birth certificate, which he had forgotten. "Too bad," the man said. "Come back next year." Sablon thought it was "the end of my life."

On the way home he stopped to see a girl he knew who was in a musical at the popular theater Bouffes-Parisiens. She said they were auditioning young men to sing in a new show there. Although he had never thought of singing, he turned up the following day and found himself next in line to another young hopeful, named Jean Gabin. They both sang the same Maurice Chevalier song and they both got jobs. (Sablon was in a film with Gabin: "They put a little mustache on me and I was so thin, you know, it looked just awful. I almost fainted when I saw myself. I decided never to make another movie.")

By 1930 he was an established musical comedy star in Paris. NBC offered him an eight-week radio contract in New York. "The Jean Sablon Show" lasted three years and was the beginning of a long love affair between him and the United States.

In 1933, back in France after a vacation in California, he hired an unknown Gypsy guitarist named Django Reinhardt. "He made his first record with me. The producer didn't want Django to play a solo because he could not read music and he was afraid it would waste too much time. But you know I'm stubborn, and I insisted. I took Django to a corner of the studio and we rehearsed. Of course it was marvelous the first take."

In 1939, Sablon was the token Frenchman in a Broadway musical with songs by Jimmy McHugh and Harold Rome called "Streets of Paris," which was also the first Broadway vehicle for Albert and Costello, and Carmen Miranda. The English princesses Elizabeth and Margaret told Time magazine at about this time: "Jean Sablon is our favorite singer."

Sablon is one of those rare French show business figures to travel well outside France, and traveling was one of his reasons for getting into show business in the first place. At age 12 he was "already dreaming to go to Tahiti."

He has toured Tahiti — and Australia, New Zealand, Mozambique, South Africa, Australia and Japan. "The Japanese thought I was crazy because when they proposed a three-week contract, I said, 'If you give me the same money for three months, can you put spaces between the dates?' After paying my musicians I came back home with nothing. Maybe it was not a very good business arrangement but I got to know Japan."

Sablon retired in the early 1970s — and has written his memoirs — but last year inspired by George Wein brought him to New York for a sold-out 75th birthday concert. Perhaps one secret of a happy retirement is knowing how to ease in and out of it. He has been offered a concert in Rio de Janeiro next October. "I said, 'No, because I love Rio.' He paused, with a good singer's sense of timing. 'But I did not say yes, either.'"

Fiction Factories

By Herbert Mitgang
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The traditional portrait of the artist as writer shows him or her creating in splendid isolation, far from the mad-dog crowd or the commercial marketplace. Alas, as the recent death of Harriet Stratemeyer Adams at 89 reminded the world of letters, the portrait is not always accurate.

Far from pursuing some private muse, the putative author of the Nancy Drew series and other juvenile favorites with brand names such as the Hardy Boys, Tom Swift, the Bobbsey Twins and the Rover Boys presided over what amounted to a small writing factory. Established by her father, Edward Stratemeyer, in 1903, the Stratemeyer Syndicate employed free-lance writers to stamp out work on some stories or to pump out entire books that were published under several pseudonyms used by Mrs. Adams. They sold millions of copies throughout the world.

The Stratemeyer Syndicate, still going strong, is only one of many companies that employ professional authors and editors to write books according to tried and true specifications. While jobs for such workshops do not have the prestige of individual authorship, they are hardly looked down upon in publishing circles.

Historically, the most famous literary workshop was probably run by Alexandre Dumas père, who, so the story goes, wrote his historical novels (beginning with "The Three Musketeers") with a succession of collaborators and anonymous helpers.

The current Literary Market Place, the "Yellow Pages" of book publishing, lists 300 companies under "consulting and editorial services," a latter-day euphemism for writing factories, or "packagers." The big ones promise to deliver "complete" editorial and production services, writing projects, book and jacket design, educational, trade, fiction, and they are courted by even the most respectable publishing houses.

Promising Ideas To strike a deal, publishers approach the packagers with what they hope are commercially promising ideas and the workshops supply the writers and produce the books. In many cases, the packagers develop their own ideas.

Probably the best-known U.S. writing factory is Book Creations Inc., run by Lily Kenyon Engel out of a cluster of Tudor-style buildings in Canaan, N.Y., under the self-confident slogan "When Better Books Are Built, Book Creations Inc. Will Build Them!"

The best-known product built by the firm was the Bicentennial series of novels written by John Jakes for Jove Books. Jakes' eight-volume Kent Family Chronicles, beginning with "The Bastard" in

1974 and continuing through 200 years of well-researched pop U.S. political (and sexual) history, sold a total of 35 million copies.

Engel splits all income from books, advances are reported to begin at \$15,000. In 1982, he and his staff of 23 editors and promotion people plan to construct 125 paperback novels in 31 series.

Because of the research involved, Jakes' novels each took a year or more to write. But short formula fiction of fewer than 200 pages can be written in a few months by a skilled professional. Not all ideas turn out to be blockbusters. Engel's "Dracula" series was aborted after six books; "Nick Carter" is pressing onward.

"Books and Investing"

Another major publishing factory is Richard Gallen & Co., which keeps a staff of 30 busy in a New York office. Gallen established his firm five years ago, combining "two of my interests — books and investing." Last year he helped produce 100 titles and expects to double the number this year.

Romances for all ages are the current publishing phenomenon, and although they're produced for publishing houses rather than small factories, the writing is done very much on assembly-line principles. Silhouette, a paperback publisher of romances, gives its writers marching orders that specify the ages of heroes and heroines, what the plots should be, even what the Other Man and Other Woman should look like. As for the love scenes, the manual directs, "It is all right for the hero and heroine to go to bed together, although they should not make love before they are married."

An official at Harlequin of Toronto, which, as the pioneer in the field, commands a lusty share of the romance market, said that, even in a recession, "we are selling books like soap." Most other paperback publishers have followed with romance lines. Jove books has a series called "Second Chance" and Ballantine Books plans a line this summer called "Love and Life."

How do the mostly anonymous authors of romances and other collectively produced literary commodities feel about their labors? One such fiction writer, who also publishes respectfully reviewed books under his own name, said, "You get well paid for about two months' work on a book. It's good craftsmanship, and you're not putting anything on the line that takes away from your own stuff."

For others, employment in writing factories can be a way of putting bread on the table while they dream of making it big so they never have to do formula work again. Meanwhile, all are following the admonition of Samuel Johnson: "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money."



John Jakes

Woolgathering Profits

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

REYKJAVIK, Iceland — There are moments that change a man's life. For Tom Holton, a Californian, the first came when he espied Hanna Johannsdottir, an Icelandic woman, on the ski slopes near Lake Tahoe in 1956.

The second occurred six years later when the newly married couple visited Iceland and the American saw the herds of unusually colored sheep — earth tones of off-white, beige, brown and black.

"I had never seen sheep like that anywhere in the world," Holton recalls. "That long, long hair and all those colors." From these encounters arose Hilda Ltd., which designs, makes and sells Icelandic sweaters and other woolen goods that have become a major export for this land of 230,000 people. Last year, Hilda's sales to the United States and Europe jumped to \$6.6 million — compared with \$450,000 in 1974, when the Icelandic sweater first began to catch on. The Holtons, who run Hilda together, say sales increases have been running about 30 percent a year.

In the early 1960s Iceland exported few finished wool products. The Holtons roamed from village to village on the volcano-strewn island attempting to standardize their cottage industry. "There were no size standards in existence, and the coordination between sleeves and body was totally haphazard," said Holton, 49, who was in the Navy before embarking on his Icelandic adventure. "We worked a lot at home, and

Bonn Opera Picks Up Momentum

By Andrew Clark
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Operatic life here is picking up momentum. The city theater, now under ambitious new management, has received a sudden flush of attention from the federal Culture Ministry. The aim is to elevate the performing arts in Bonn to a level not too remote from that of other capitals by casting off the mantle of what is still a heart of a provincial town, bringing in stars and kicking the pockets of the government and diplomatic communities.

The people of Bonn have come out smiling. The municipal purse is providing a third of the new budget of 34 million marks (about \$14 million), while the federal government contributes the rest. This puts the theater on a par financially with some renowned and much more spacious houses, though still short of the sums poured into opera at Munich and Berlin.

The new *Intendant* at Bonn is Jean-Claude Riber, formerly of the Grand Théâtre de Geneva. He has abolished the traditional ensemble system of most German theaters,

whereby a large repertoire is kept going from season to season by a nucleus of salaried principals. In its place comes the stagione system, limiting each season's repertoire to a fixed number of new productions.

The weakness of the new policy is that it shoves the best productions prematurely, panders excessively to the star system, and — for this season and next, at least — features only the safest box-office works. But it has already put the general standard of performance on a much higher footing.

Although Riber is a stage director, the best productions in his first year have been the work of guests. Nikolaus Lehnhoff's "Così fan tutte" has been most successful so far, thanks to astute casting, a witty and refreshing conception of the work and economical, inventive designs by Marco Arturo Marelli.

The most recent production, "Manon Lescaut" — which will feature Renata Scotti in the title role in several later performances — is almost entirely in the hands of Italians. Luca Ronconi, who produced Stockhausen's "Donnerstag" last year in Milan, evidently recognizes the dangers posed by the broken-backed structure of Puccini's first successful work, whose multiparental libretto makes the last act difficult to pull off.

Ronconi keeps a tight rein on the dramatic impulse of the plot, toning down the impact of Manon's arrest in Act II, painting a vivid cameo in the Act III harbor scene and transforming the final act of grief and despair into the emotional climax of the evening.

The first three acts were

hampered by Mario Garbuglia's pretty but overambitious designs and Ronconi's inability to give the chorus more than a stationary role. The coach station in Act I, for example, was quaint but threw everyone into slow motion. Manon's accommodating bed was the unlikely center of attention in Act II, and the cramped harbor scene in Act III was an attempt to take a leaf out of Canaletto.

Everything was stripped away for Act IV, set behind gauze in a misty void broken only by a dimly spotlighted cluster of the remains of a deserted wagon. The enveloping atmosphere of this simple and highly evocative setting struck to the heart of the passionate exchanges between two lovers at the nadir of their life and fortune.

It also offered unfortunate appreciation of the vocal artistry and acting skill of Maria Zampieri and Giorgio Lamberti in performances that withstood the closest scrutiny. Zampieri captured Manon's bewitching coquetry, and the power and accuracy with which she struck the most difficult notes confirmed her reputation as one of the most promising Italian sopranos on the international stage. Lamberti's handsome Des Grieux was more masculine than most, his rich, clear tenor soaring effortlessly after an initial tendency to attack excessively below the note.

The orchestra of the Beethovenhalle — matching the achievement on stage with luscious string tone and some exquisite wind solos — was directed by Gianfranco Masini, with an emphasis on crisp attack and sweeping crescendos that gave the performance a strong foundation. "Manon Lescaut" continues in Bonn through June.

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Einstein's Theory Challenged Again

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Einstein's general theory of relativity is being challenged once again, this time by three astronomers from the University of Arizona who said they have found that the sun is not a perfect sphere as Einstein assumed it was when he developed his theory in 1916.

In a report presented Tuesday to a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in Dublin, Arizona's Dr. Henry A. Hill said he, Dr. Philip Goode and a graduate student, Randall Bos, used a solar telescope in the Santa Catalina Mountains northeast of Tucson to observe that there were fluctuations in the way the sun's edge darkens at the equator that strongly suggest the sun's equator is bulging and its north and south poles are flat. If true, that means the sun is more oblate than it is spherical.

"We believe we've found that

the sun's interior spins once every 3.5 earth days, a brand new discovery that means the sun is spinning seven times faster in its interior than it is on the surface," Dr. Goode said Tuesday from Tucson. "The solar exterior's spin rate is once every 25.4 earth days, a fact that has been known for some time."

Dr. Goode's observation is a fresh challenge to Einstein's theory of relativity. There are two key elements to the theory — one, that light from a distant star will be bent by the gravitational pull of the sun, and the other, that the sun's gravitational pull will have a distinctly measurable effect on the way the innermost planet, Mercury, revolves around the sun.

The numerous experiments conducted in the last 12 years to see if starlight is bent by the sun's pull all have verified Einstein. Two experiments showed that light from distant quasars was bent by the

sun's gravity in just the way Einstein predicted, another that pulsar light did the same thing. A fourth experiment showed that radio signals that landed on Mars in 1976 were bent in the same way by the sun's gravity when Mars was on the other side of the sun from Earth.

More recent experiments bouncing radar signals off the planet Mercury back to radio antennae in California, Massachusetts and Puerto Rico also have verified that Mercury moves around the sun in just the way that Einstein said it would. The Arizona experiment is a challenge to these experiments as well as to Einstein.

"If the interior of the sun is rotating as rapidly as we say it is, then it makes an important contribution to the way Mercury orbits the sun," Dr. Goode said by telephone from his office in Tucson. "Einstein's theory of how Mercury orbits the sun is based on the assumption that the sun is a perfect

sphere, which we do not believe it is. We think there is a 95 percent chance that there is a problem with Einstein's theory."

If there is such a thing as a scientific jury, it is nowhere near agreement with Dr. Goode and Dr. Hill that Einstein's theory is in trouble.

"There is still enough uncertainty with planetary orbits that nobody has measured Mercury's orbit with enough precision to say what it really is," said Dr. John D. Anderson of California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, which has conducted many of the experiments to verify Einstein. "I accept the Arizona results but their deduction of solar oblateness is still theoretical, making their challenge to Einstein even more theoretical."

Most of the scientific discoveries that Einstein predicted in 1916 go unchallenged. The atomic bomb, nuclear energy, high-energy particle accelerators, fusion energy and precise long-distance space travel all are the results of Einstein's theory of relativity. What happens if he is proved a little bit wrong? Not much. Our atomic clocks might be off by an infinitesimal fraction of a second. Beyond that, said Dr. James Peebles of Princeton University, where Einstein taught, very little will change.

British Jews Say Neo-Nazis Want To Hide Genocide

Reuters

LONDON — A British Jewish organization said Thursday it would urge parliaments around the world to outlaw attempts by rightist extremists to erase from history books the Nazi genocide of 6 million Jews.

The Institute of Jewish Affairs in London said denial of the Nazis' extermination of Jews had recently become one of the most important weapons of neo-Nazi propaganda.

The institute's director, Stephen Roth, said national parliaments should follow the initiative of the West German government, which he said had proposed making it a criminal offense to deny the facts of genocide.

An institute member and Conservative Party politician, Ivan Lawrence, told reporters: "The radical right-wing elements who threaten not just the ethnic minorities but the democratic order as a whole realize that the strongest motive of resistance to their movements and ideas is the memory of the Nazi horrors, and therefore these must be wiped off the slate of history."

Mr. Lawrence said books and pamphlets attempting to "revise" knowledge of recent history had appeared in growing numbers.

Adm. Paul Auphan of France Dies

United Press International

PARIS — Adm. Paul Auphan, 87, who had been held responsible for scuttling the French fleet in 1942 in Toulon to save it from Nazi capture, but later was sentenced to life in prison for having served the Vichy regime, died Tuesday, his family said Thursday.

Adm. Auphan was navy chief of staff under Marshal Philippe

received a suspended term of five years. His civil rights were returned to him five years later "for his services to the Resistance." His military title was restored in 1956.

Helen Lawrenson NEW YORK (NYT) — Helen Lawrenson, 72, a journalist who created a sensation in 1936 with "Latins Are Lousy Lovers," her first Esquire article, died Monday at her Chelsea apartment in New York after an apparent heart attack.

Mrs. Lawrenson wrote extensively for Esquire and 45 years ago was the first woman contributor to that magazine. Born Helen Brown, she had also written as Helen Brown Norden before her 1939 marriage to Jack Lawrenson, a co-founder of the National Maritime Union, who died in 1957.

Marshal Pavel Rotmistrov MOSCOW (AP) — Marshal Pavel Rotmistrov, 82, a World War II hero and commander of Soviet troops in Germany after the war, has died, Tass reported Wednesday.

Marshal Rotmistrov commanded a tank brigade in the battle of Moscow and later headed the Fifth Guards tank army in the battle of Kursk. After the war, he became chief marshal of Soviet armored forces.

Mathew O. Tobriner From Agency Dispatches SAN FRANCISCO — Mathew O. Tobriner, 78, a retired judge on the California Supreme Court who gained a national reputation for

his opinions on the rights of suspects, died Wednesday of heart failure.

In 1965, Justice Tobriner wrote the court's opinion in a case called People vs. Dorado, holding that police must warn suspects of their rights to silence and to legal counsel. A year later, in Miranda vs. Arizona, the U.S. Supreme Court reached the same conclusion, and the term "Miranda Rights" was born.

In Marvin vs. Marvin, he ruled that unmarried partners who live together could sue for division of the property when they separate, a proceeding that came to be known as "palimony."

Raymond L. Crowley ST. LOUIS (AP) — Raymond L. Crowley, 86, an editor whose work helped the St. Louis Post-Dispatch win three Pulitzer Prizes, died Tuesday. As the paper's city editor, he directed reporting campaigns earning the newspaper the Pulitzer Prizes in 1948, 1949 and 1951.

Mario Praz ROME (NYT) — Mario Praz, 85, a critic, essayist and art collector who specialized in the literature of the Baroque and Romantic periods, died March 23.

Brenda Benet LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Brenda Benet, 35, who for four years played the scheming, often hysterical Lee Williams in the television soap opera "Days of Our Lives," shot and killed herself Wednesday, the police said.

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Belgium (air)	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00	Austria (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00
Bulgaria (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Bahamas (air)	406.00	203.00	112.00
Canada (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00	Barbados (air)	810.00	405.00	225.00
Cyprus (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Belize (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Bermuda (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00
Denmark (air)	290.00	145.00	77.00	Bhutan (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00
Egypt (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00	Bolivia (air)	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00
Ethiopia (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00	Bosnia (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00
Finland (air)	810.00	405.00	225.00	Brazil (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00
France (air)	720.00	360.00	198.00	British Columbia (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00
Germany (air)	340.00	170.00	100.00	Canada (air)	12,600.00	6,300.00	3,520.00
Greece (air)	54.00	27.00	15.00	Chad (air)	810.00	405.00	225.00
Hungary (air)	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00	Colombia (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00
Iraq (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Costa Rica (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00
Iran (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00	Cuba (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00
Ireland (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Czech Republic (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00
Israel (air)	72.00	36.00	19.00	Denmark (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00
Italy (air)	144,000.00	72,000.00	39,600.00	Dominican Republic (air)	330.00	165.00	92.00
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Conoco Reports Oil Find in Dutch North Sea

LONDON — Conoco said Thursday that a group led by its Continental Netherlands Oil unit has made a significant oil discovery in the Dutch North Sea.

The well was tested at a rate of 3,228 barrels daily from a depth of 6,140 feet, the company said. The well was drilled to 8,300 feet. Conoco said further drilling is needed to determine the discovery's extent.

Conoco, the operator, has a 30-percent stake in the group drilling in the block. Cities Service Netherlands Petroleum has 15 percent, Louisiana Land & Exploration 15 percent, Petroland 12.5 percent, Nederlandse Aardolie Maatschappij 12.5 percent, Participatie-Maatschappij Oranje-Nassau 7.5 percent and Den Norske Stats Oljeselskap 7.5 percent.

IBM Disputes Judge's Right to Reopen Suit

NEW YORK — International Business Machines has said that a federal judge who last month ordered new hearings on a U.S. antitrust suit against the company no longer has jurisdiction over the case and thus should not attempt to conduct further proceedings related to it.

In January, stating that the case was without merit, the government dropped the 13-year-old lawsuit, which alleged that IBM had monopolized the general-purpose computer market.

The federal judge who presided over the trial, David Edelstein, has scheduled a hearing for May 19 on a motion by a Washington lawyer, Philip Stern, that Assistant Attorney General William F. Baxter should have disqualified himself from acting on the case because of an alleged conflict of interest. Mr. Baxter worked briefly as a consultant for a law firm serving IBM.

Chrysler Offers Free Maintenance on Autos

DETROIT — Chrysler has heated up the automotive marketing war by promising car buyers in the United States free maintenance, rust protection and basic repairs for five years or 50,000 miles.

Chairman Lee A. Iacocca said Wednesday that the program, which excludes the trucks and cars Chrysler imports from Japan, will last "for perpetuity" if it succeeds in raising sales. If sales stay stagnant, he said, Chrysler will try something else. The company is ending its cash-rebate program.

Mr. Iacocca refused to say what the program would cost but described it as more expensive than rebates.

The program is more than twice as long as the two-year, 24,000-mile warranty and free-maintenance program on most Ford Motor models, though Ford said its basic repair warranty is broader than Chrysler's. GM has avoided such programs but is offering car loans carrying interest of 12.8 percent.

Loan-Risk Provisions Reduce BHF Earnings

FRANKFURT — Record provisions for lending risks at Berliner Handels & Frankfurt Bank contributed to a 7-percent decline in 1981 group net income, a spokesman said Thursday at the bank's annual press conference.

BHF's group writedowns and provisions rose to 86 million Deutsche marks from 32.3 million DM in 1980, even though writedowns on securities fell to 13.2 million DM from 22.6 million DM. Higher refinancing costs at BHF's installment credit subsidiary, Frankfurter Kredit-Bank, also contributed to the earnings decline, the bank said.

BHF said that risk provisions for domestic credits exceeded provisions for international business but that the largest single amount put aside was for credits to International Harvester. More than 20 percent of BHF's loans to Poland have been covered, the bank said.

Sotheby's Plans Staff Cuts, Shuffles Top Management

LONDON — Sotheby's Parke Bernet Group, the world's largest auction company, has given its top management a major shakeup and taken a number of steps to cut costs in an effort to overcome recent financial difficulties.

Hurt by continuing high interest rates and by the recession, Sotheby's has recently seen a decline in sales, a result in part of the absence of any major art collections to be sold at auction.

Consequently, as chairman Lord Westmorland said in announcing the changes Wednesday, directors of the company expect "a sizable decrease in the group's net auction sales, compared with last year."

Profit for the financial year that ended last August came to nearly £6.5 million.

Sotheby's, which has been the focus of takeover speculation, plans to reduce staff by up to 20 percent by July, when the company's half-year figures will be released.

Lord Westmorland said that Gordon Brunton has been named to replace him as the group's chairman. Mr. Brunton is chief executive of the International Thomson Organisation, a publishing concern, and has been a Sotheby's director for four years. Lord Westmorland will remain as a director.

Graham D. Llewellyn, who was appointed group chief executive in December, will remain in that position.

Julian Thompson will replace Lord Westmorland in the positions of chairman and chief executive officer of Sotheby's Parke Bernet & Co., London. As the head of the Chinese department, he has been in charge of the highly successful Far Eastern art sales in Hong Kong.

James Wolff, a senior partner of the company's U.S. law firm, Weil, Gotshal & Manges, and a Sotheby's director for four years, will become group deputy chairman.

John L. Marion remains chairman and president of Sotheby's Parke Bernet, New York. James J. Lalley, who has been director of all North American sales of Oriental works of art since 1974, will join Fred H. Scholtz as an executive vice president of the New York operation.

Peter C. Wilson, the guiding force behind Sotheby's growth from the late 1950s until he stepped down as chairman in 1980, has been named honorary life president.

Meanwhile, Christie's International, Sotheby's major competitor, reported Wednesday that its turnover for 1981 was £33.9 million, up from £30.9 million in 1980. Sales were up slightly internationally in £185 million from £175 million in 1980. The figures include commissions paid by buyers and the turnover also includes the commissions paid by sellers.

John A. Floyd, chairman of Christie's, said pretax profit declined 24 percent in 1981, after seven years of increases. He attributed the decline to inflation, competition and a slackening of demand in the art market.

Swiss Prices Rose in March

BERN — Swiss consumer prices in March rose 0.2 percent from February and were up 4.7 percent from a year earlier, the government said Thursday. The year-to-year rise was 5.3 percent in February.

Bank of America, Chase and Others Plan Network of Automatic Tellers Across U.S.

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Twenty-six U.S. banks, including three of the nation's largest, have announced plans to link their automatic teller operations so that customers could use the cash machines of any of the participants, anywhere in the country.

The biggest members of the Plus System group, announced Wednesday, are San Francisco's Bank of America, the largest U.S. bank, and Chicago's Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust, the seventh largest.

"It's another stone out of the regulator's dike," said Frederick S. Hammer, a senior vice president of Citicorp, who criticized government regulations prohibiting banks from offering a full range of banking services across state lines.

Skeptical Bankers

Because of those laws, customers will not be allowed to use the Plus System to make deposits in machines outside their own states. Customers outside their states will, however, be able to obtain cash and transfer funds from one account to another.

Some other major banks and Visa and Mastercard, which plan the major bank credit-card franchise, say they plan to establish similar networks. Other banks, however, say they are still not convinced the service is needed.

Edward D. Miller, a senior vice president of U.S. Bank, said it and First Interstate Bancorp. have been

Japan Denies Self-Imposed Curbs On Semiconductor Exports to U.S.

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese government and semiconductor company officials said Thursday that the industry in Japan has not begun voluntarily to curb exports of sophisticated integrated circuits, known as 64K random-access-memory chips, which are used in computers.

They added that there is no plan to do so. The statement contradicted U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who said Wednesday that such voluntary curbs had been set in place in response to U.S. pressure.

"There is no movement in restricting exports of 64K-RAM chips from Japan," said Toshiaki Tsutsumi, director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's Americas-Oceania Division, which handles trade relations between Japan and the United States.

No Such Plan

Recently, there have been reports in the Japanese press that the industry has started to reduce exports of the 64K-RAM chips, which have become a source of trade friction between the United States and Japan.

"The stories are purely speculative," said Eisuro Yamada, a spokesman for Fujitsu, a major semiconductor producer. "We

OPEC Panel to Review Recent Cuts in Output

VIENNA — OPEC President Mansour bin al-Odeibi will chair a meeting here of the oil ministers of Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia to discuss the current situation in international oil markets on April 20, the OPEC Secretariat said Thursday.

At their conference here last month, OPEC ministers set up a commission comprising the four ministers to supervise production cuts decreed during the meeting.

In a move to halt pressure on oil prices worldwide, the ministers agreed in March to limit production of the 13-nation cartel to 17.5 million barrels a day, and Saudi Arabia announced a separate cutback of its output by 500,000 barrels a day.

The commission's April 20 findings will be submitted to the next ministerial conference in Quito, Ecuador, May 20. The OPEC Secretariat said the meeting here would be a session of a committee, not of all OPEC ministers.

Meanwhile, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari was quoted Thursday by the Nigerian press agency that some oil companies have reversed plans to suspend purchases of Nigerian oil. He did not name the companies.

Mr. Shagari said the companies reacted to threats by some OPEC members to blacklist Western oil companies that reduced their purchases in Nigeria.

The issue of whether the companies should drop those purchases contracts became the central battleground between OPEC and its major customers. Because Nigeria's economy is ailing, it is vulnerable to oil company pressure to break ranks with OPEC and reduce prices below its current level of \$35.50 a barrel. The oil companies say they can purchase similar quality North Sea crude for \$31 a barrel.

Mr. al-Odeibi, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, was quoted Sunday as saying the followup committee was to examine market conditions and devise means of countering oil companies who are allegedly still stockpiling crude oil.

He said the committee would discuss "future contingencies of the oil market."

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Suzuki, India in Car Talks

NEW DELHI — Negotiations are under way between India and Suzuki Motors of Japan to produce a small car in India, Industry Minister N.D. Tiwari told the Indian Parliament Wednesday.

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Prices on Wall Street Gain in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Thursday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, fractionally lower at the close, closed 6.09 points higher at 842.94. The average fell 3.24 points Monday, added four Tuesday and slipped 2.47 Wednesday.

Advances led declines, 834-533, among NYSE-listed issues traded, and volume widened to about 60 million shares from the 53.13 million traded Wednesday.

Some stock analysts saw the active trading as an encouraging sign. "It is fairly remarkable that the volume has been building all week despite the bad weather in the East and the long weekend ahead," Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said.

Analysts noted that over the past several days trading has slowed when the market declined and picked up during rallies, suggesting that investors are optimistic for the near term.

Serge J. Enni, vice president for institutional investments at Edward A. Viner & Co., said many investors apparently are beginning to believe that the nation's economic outlook is not as bleak as it has been portrayed. Mr. Enni said many seem convinced that tax cuts will stimulate the economy, that interest rates will decline and that inflation is under control. He said that if such beliefs are borne out, "it could spur the Dow Jones average to the 880 to 890 level by the end of June."

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Dataquest was lower and active. The company said it is reducing its U.S. field marketing staff by about 250 to cut costs. Dataquest also said it expects "disappointing" fiscal third quarter results.

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Franc Is Battered As Dollar Surges

LONDON — The U.S. dollar gained against most European currencies Thursday, pounding the French franc to a new low.

The dollar was boosted by high U.S. interest rates and expectations that increases in the U.S. money supply will force U.S. rates even higher.

Many traders said they had been taken by surprise by the suddenness of the dollar's appreciation.

The dollar rose in Paris to 6.3130 francs from Wednesday's official quote of 6.2670. It was the French currency's weakest level since the introduction of the new franc in 1958. The Deutsche mark also gained in Paris, to 2.0608 francs from 2.0008 Wednesday.

The Bank of France sold both dollars and marks in support of its currency. The dollar closed at 6.3125 French francs in London, and was trading at 6.3125 in New York as well.

But dealers said pressure on the franc was not as strong as last month when the bank spent \$1.6 billion to quell speculation on a devaluation.

Dealers said, however, that France's rising trade and balance-of-payments deficits, its large domestic budget deficit and higher inflation than West Germany are bound to force a devaluation soon.

"There is a lot of pressure either to devalue the franc now or to get out of the (European Monetary System) snake temporarily," a French dealer said.

Gold Price Up Sharply On Syrian Statement

NEW YORK — The price of gold spurted in New York Thursday after the Syrian government said it had closed its border with Iraq, dealers said.

The bullion price rose \$9.50 from its starting quote to \$339 an ounce. On the Comex, the April contract was up \$12.80 at midsession to \$363, while the June contract was \$10.30 higher at \$367.30. In London, gold had closed at \$354.90 an ounce in very quiet trading.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 8, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.L.	Gld.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.681	4.708	110.805	62.46	5.2028	17.84	5.89	123.34	22.35
Bombay (to)	45.70	85.35	18.879	7.285	2.4021	7.84	5.29	122.00	29.30
Frankfurt	2.215	4.255	108.30	62.38	5.182	17.84	5.89	123.34	22.35
London (to)	1.258	4.255	110.778	62.391	5.182	17.84	5.89	123.34	22.35
Paris	1.392	4.255	110.778	62.391	5.182	17.84	5.89	123.34	22.35
New York	1.258	4.255	110.778	62.391	5.182	17.84	5.89	123.34	22.35
Puerto Rico	4.307	11.885	266.48	127.05	23.57	78.37	13.815	319.85	74.30
Zurich	1.061	3.404	81.953	31.5	4.192	13.815	4.264	—	74.30
1 ECU	0.989	0.532	2.927	4.232	1.7128	2.551	45.199	1.954	1.137
1 SDR	1.0095	0.63152	2.681	6.9415	1.4743	2.5731	50.712	2.1957	N/A

	Per \$	Per £	Per D.M.	Per F.F.	Per L.L.	Per Gld.	Per B.F.	Per S.F.	Per D.K.
5 Euro	10.499	10.499	10.499	10.499	10.499	10.499	10.499	10.499	10.499
10 Euro	20.998	20.998	20.998	20.998	20.998	20.998	20.998	20.998	20.998
100 Euro	209.98	209.98	209.98	209.98	209.98	209.98	209.98	209.98	209.98

Highlights of the year 1981

For our Group, 1981 was a highly successful period. Earnings rose by 22.7%, our capital reached US\$ 920 million and new offices were opened in Singapore, London, Athens, Buenos Aires, Monte Carlo and Los Angeles.

Our strategy of matching the interest rate sensitivity on assets and liabilities stood us in good stead, and throughout the year we continued to refine our treasury management systems. This, combined with cautious lending, enabled us to achieve a significant increase in net interest despite difficult economic conditions and unpredictable interest rates.

The Boards of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. and Republic New York Corporation have announced that they are studying the possibility of an amalgamation. Founded by Trade Development Bank in 1966 with a capital of US\$ 11 million, Republic now accounts for nearly half the Group's total capital and earnings. An amalgamation would be a logical step to simplify the Group's corporate structure and concentrate its capital resources in one banking enterprise. However, before taking such an important step, both Boards would have to be satisfied that the interests of clients and minority shareholders

would be protected and that the amalgamation is acceptable to the regulatory authorities. We have therefore formed a study group to make a detailed investigation before making a final recommendation to shareholders.

The Board is recommending a dividend of US\$ 1.40 per share, compared with the regular dividend of US\$ 1.00 per share paid last year, to which was added an anniversary bonus of US\$ 0.25 per share.

16th March, 1982

EDMOND J. SAFRA
Chairman



Location of Trade Development Bank Holding headquarters in Luxembourg.

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1981

	31st December 1981	31st December 1980	31st December 1981	31st December 1980
Assets	US\$ 000	US\$ 000	Liabilities	US\$ 000
Cash, balances and advances to banks	4,089,996	3,512,061	Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	10,867,681
Bank certificates of deposit	1,375,500	711,856	Accrued interest payable	189,635
Precious metals	199,837	409,128	Other liabilities	116,466
Financial paper	2,301,514	1,823,207		11,173,782
Government and municipal bonds (USA and UK)	426,551	636,736	Capital and loan funds	9,118,509
Floating rate bonds	504,968	231,544	Loan funds due:	
Other bonds and securities	688,922	326,147	from one to two years	1,812
Customer current accounts and advances	2,036,446	1,774,634	from two to five years	59,524
Investments	28,190	28,828	from five to fifteen years	187,475
Fixed assets	108,256	85,622	over fifteen years	172,869
Accrued interest receivable	241,701	157,464	Minority interests	180,012
Other assets	94,936	102,424	Shareholders' funds:	
	12,093,999	9,977,661	Share capital	24,833
			Reserves	360,696
			Total shareholders' funds	385,529
			Total capital and loan funds employed	12,093,999
			Letters of credit, acceptances and guarantees	481,052

	1981	1980
Net earnings after taxes, minority interests and transfer to loan reserves (US\$ 000)	85,478	74,834
Including exceptional profit	78,083	65,655
Earnings per share:		
Including exceptional profit	US\$ 5.05	US\$ 4.55
Excluding exceptional profit	US\$ 4.72	US\$ 3.87
Average number of shares outstanding during the year	16,535,900	16,435,900

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Principal Affiliates

Trade Development Bank, Geneva • Republic National Bank of New York, New York

Other affiliates and offices in: Athens, Beirut, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisao, Frankfurt, George Town, Hong Kong, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Monte Carlo, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Paris, Punta del Este, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Singapore, Tokyo.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Other Stock Markets

April 8, 1982
(Closing prices in local currencies)

[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 7, 1982[illegible]

New Booms Getting Set To Explode

And Stocks to Buy for 2-year Climbs

The great circuitry innovator Intel also predicted that growth in the microprocessor market would require more microchips than the whole computer industry. Now with 4,000 customers already using Datapoint's Arcnet system and with Wang starting to ship a system for processing and graphic communications into area networks, the big growth push is linking. Harris has already satellite-linked two of Atlanta's Richard's "laskon offices" and is now working on a system for Paradyne to speed up the networking of existing IBM facilities. Advanced Micro devices are learning to pack hardware components into silicon chips, into silicon silicon chips. The IOG fund moving ahead with positions such as Intel bought at \$23 before it moved to \$29; and forecasts worked out by our Capital Officers managers expect ten or more multiples of latest low price in a few years. The first new up-cycle has run its course now to three years from now. Spastic IOG growth strategies are outlined along with detailed stock and commodity-market recommendations.

We'll be pleased to send you our complimentary basis.

INTERNATIONAL
Offshore Growth, Inc.

Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation to me, please supply ICG "Growth" report and fund information.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, April 7, 1991
 Quoted in U.S. dollars


	High	Low	Close
4556 Bank Mort	521 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4
1674 Can Bldg	31 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
484 10 Dean	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1600 Imasco	53 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/4
37190 NorBk Cdn	42	45	46 1/4
2300 Power Co	211 1/4	11 1/2	11 1/2
6595 Royal Bank	52 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/2
100 Ray Trstco	57 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/4

Canadian Indexes

April 8, 1982

	Class	P
Montréal	294.85	
Toronto	1,696.00	1
Montréal : Stock Exchange Industriels		
Toronto : TSE 300 Index		

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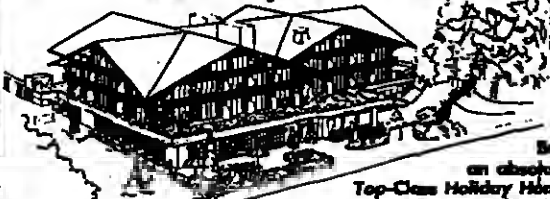
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Sittler Leads Flyers Over Rangers, 4-1

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Flyers have quickly dispensed with the home-ice advantage in the National Hockey League playoffs. Darryl Sittler scored two goals and aided a Philadelphia penalty-killing team that stopped five New York power plays Wednesday night, giving the Flyers a 4-1 victory over the Rangers in Game 1 of their best-of-five Stanley Cup

NHL PLAYOFFS

playoff series. The triumph oozed the home edge that both teams struggled for in the season's final weeks.

Sittler, acquired from the Toronto Maple Leafs on Jan. 19, scored his first goal to make the score 1-1 at 6:31 of the first period and added his second at 2:30 of the third for a 3-1 lead. Brian Propp and Ray Allison scored the other Philadelphia goals while Eddie Johnstone scored for the Rangers.

The Rangers, who won the season series with the Flyers, 4-2, started well. At 3:10 of the first period Johnstone poked the rebound of a Don Maloney shot past goaltender Pete Peeters — who stopped 35 shots — for a 1-0 lead. That was the last time New York controlled the game.

After a scoreless second period, Sittler took a pass from Ron Flockhart and surprised Moe with another 35-footer.

Sittler also teamed with Allison on the Flyer penalty-killing unit, which kept the Flyers in the game in the first period when they took three penalties.

Kings 10, Oilers 8

At Edmonton, Alberta, rookie Daryl Evans scored two goals and added two assists to lead Los Angeles to a 10-8 triumph over Edmonton, who got a goal and three assists from Wayne Gretzky.

The teams established a playoff record for most goals in a single game, surpassing the 15 scored by Chicago and Montreal in 1975 and tied last year by Minnesota and Boston.

Braves 3, Sabres 1

At Boston, Peter McNab and Brad Park scored two goals to lead the Sabres to a 2-0 lead, and rookie Mike Moffat, playing in his third NHL game, made it stand up with fine goaltending as Boston defeated Buffalo, 3-1.

Islanders 8, Penguins 1

At Uniondale, N.Y., Clark Gillies and Bryan Trottier scored two goals each to lift the New York Islanders past Pittsburgh, 8-1. The Islanders are the regular-season champions who are in quest of their third straight Stanley Cup.

Canadians 5, Nordiques 1

At Montreal, Mario Tremblay and Mark Napier scored two goals each to lift Montreal over Quebec, 5-1. Tremblay and Napier led a 41-shot attack while the Canadian defense relied on rugged back-checking to hold the high-scoring Nordiques to 19 shots.

Black Hawks 3, North Stars 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Greg Fox blasted a 40-foot shot past Minnesota goalie Gilles Meloche at 3:34 of sudden death overtime to give Chicago a 3-2 victory.

Blues 4, Jets 3

At Winnipeg, Manitoba, defenseman Guy Lapointe and left winger Brian Sutter scored third-period goals within a span of 2:45 to spark St. Louis to a 4-3 triumph and its first victory ever at Winnipeg.

Cumucks 5, Flames 3

At Vancouver, British Columbia, Lars Lindgren, Lars Molin, and Gary Lupul scored third-period goals to lift Vancouver past Calgary, 5-3. The triumph was only the fourth for Vancouver in 18 playoff games.

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Pat Price (2) of the Penguins checking Bill Carroll of the Islanders into the Pittsburgh goal during the New York Islanders' 8-1 victory Wednesday in the opener of their NHL playoff series.

Noah Routs Borg in Monte Carlo

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune
MONTRE CARLO — Playing what he admitted was impatient and bad tennis, Björn Borg was routed in the quarterfinals of the Monte Carlo Open here Thursday, losing 6-1, 6-2, to Yannick Noah.

"I didn't feel I was really in the match," Borg said. "I don't think I played too good — I missed too many easy shots."

Along with everybody else at center court, Noah agreed. "I knew he wasn't in the best shape," the Frenchman said, "and I thought he played like somebody who hadn't played in four months." Earlier, Ivan Lendl beat Balazs Taroczy, 6-0, 6-1.

Due for Defeat.

The subject of Borg's controversial vacation from tennis dominated both his and Noah's news conference, just as it has dominated conversation here since Borg was

forced to enter qualifying rounds a week ago.

Tactfully, Noah said that he had not been impressed with Borg and even hinted that he took some satisfaction in beating him in the name of year-round professional players.

"I thought it was time to beat him," Noah remarked. He added that it would not have looked good for Borg to take his long layoff and then return and win six matches here, including the qualifiers.

Noah, who plays Lendl in the semifinals, hinted that once again Borg had trouble concentrating. "I realized Borg was not as patient as usual and seemed to want to finish the rallies as quickly as possible," Noah said, adding: "He was whistling between games and for a while I wondered if he was trying to win."

Looking surprised to have been accused of a frivolous like whistling, Borg insisted that he had played as well as expected here. The clay tournament was his first match competition since last October.

"I didn't expect to win the tournament or to be unbelievably well after the long layoff," Borg insisted. "It takes time to get my strokes back."

He also insisted that his defeat was due to his tennis, not his condition. "I overhit the ball a lot," Borg said. "I have to be more patient. It's difficult to win a match when you're never in the game."

"I felt a little bit in the second set I was in the match but I usually feel outside it. At an important point, Noah came through with his serve."

Noah served 12 aces and never was in trouble after he dropped his own serve to start the match. He broke Borg's service in the second game and quickly ran out the set.

The second set offered little more resistance. On perhaps his last serve, Borg's serve was over in 45 minutes.

"Do you think it's the end of Borg's reign?" Noah was asked.

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Choosing his words carefully, Noah replied, "When you have the habit of winning all the time, it's tough to begin losing."

In the other two quarterfinals Friday, Manuel Orantes was to play José Luis Clerc and Guillermo Vilas was to meet Pablo Arraya.

Baseball Line Scores

(Wednesday's Games)
NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis 000 001 010-6 11 2
San Diego 000 000 003-4 8 1
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia 000 000 000-0 0 0
New York 000 000 000-0 0 0
Chicago 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cincinnati 000 000 000-0 0 0
Houston 000 000 000-0 0 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000-0 0 0
Montreal 000 000 000-0 0 0
San Francisco 000 000 000-0 0 0
Seattle 000 000 000-0 0 0
Texas 000 000 000-0 0 0
Washington 000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta 000 000 000-0 0 0
Baltimore 000 000 000-0 0 0
Boston 000 000 000-0 0 0
California 000 000 000-0 0 0
Cleveland 000 000 000-0 0 0
Detroit 000 000 000-0 0 0
Kansas City 000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000-0 0 0
Miami 000 000 000-0 0 0
Minnesota 000 000 000-0 0 0
New York 000 000 000-0 0 0
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